THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 8. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains, Bed-wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuation, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

His More Recent Political Associations.

Our readers yesterday afternoon were informed of the death of John Minor Botts, at his residence in Culpeper, Va., having attained the age of sixty-six years and four months. The following statement will give a good idea of the attitude which the deceased took in political affairs immediately before and during the Rebellion:—

The organization of the Know-Nothing or American party gave Mr. Botts an opportunity to reappear before the public, and it can be said that, for the first time, he allied himself to a political organization that commanded his fullest sympathies. It is true that he ever declined nominations for office; but it is also equally true that, had he accepted them, there was little or no chance for his election. The great mass of the people were opposed to Whigism; and under the lead of Henry A. Wise and others, Know-Nothingism was destroyed by the Democrats in Virginia. When the war broke out Mr. Botts opposed secession, and used all of his influence in retarding the departure of Virginia. He retired to his farm, and took no part in public affairs. He was twice arrested by the Confederate authorities, and both times released. At the same time he does not appear to have taken any very decided stand for the Union until after the Rebellion was suppressed. Let us here do the deceased justice. That he was at heart a Union man we firmly believe; that he hated the secession leaders there is not the slightest doubt; and that he ardently desired the defeat of the Rebel armies and suppression of the Rebellion is, we think, certain. But while the contest seemed doubtful, when final victory hung tremblingly in even poised scales he remained at home in Virginia, sometimes, in the Federal and at other times in the Rebel lines, and always on quiet terms with both sides. The secret of Mr. Botts' vacillating course is to be found in his political sentiments. He loved ardently and felt unbounded pride in Virginia. The triumphs of her sons were his victories, and if he did not openly express satisfaction, he no doubt inwardly exulted over the deeds of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee. Against this State pride was an inherent veneration of the Union and, more potent than all else, the bitter hatred he entertained for the Democratic party and leaders. This hatred had lasted for years and we sincerely believe that it was only extinguished when he died yesterday morning. Thus, when all things are considered, there is much to excuse vacillation, or, to use a less elegant but more expressive phrase, the riding of two horses, during our recent civil war.

After the suppression of the Rebellion Mr. Botts joined the radicals in their contest with the President. The Reconstruction laws found in him a supporter. He became a candidate for the Reconstruction Convention and was defeated, receiving but three white votes in his county. This embittered his last days and made him all the more determined in his support of Congress. For over thirty years he had been in public life; most of the time with a minority, but always respected. His irritability of temper was ever insufficient to make him many enemies, even though it doubtless retarded his political advancement. That he died possessed of many friends we believe and trust; that his political course during the past three years alienated many we know by recent events. But, no matter what his faults may have been, his devotion to the Union and opposition to the Rebellion will ever entitle his memory to respect. It matters not what motives prompted this. We only know that when Virginian after Virginian of prominence, of influence, and of great abilities drifted into the maelstrom of revolution, John Minor Botts remained aloof, and when the flag of the country once more covered him it gave protection to a man who had never swerved from his allegiance.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Stephen Abbott Tells why he Killed A. M. Bronson—A Struggle for Life.

On Thursday last Stephen Abbott, who has been on trial in New Haven, Conn., for the murder of Apollos M. Bronson, made a confession, the material portions of which are the following:—

He says he had agreed with Bronson to help to poison a man named Weiton, and burn his barn, for which he had received money and a gun in advance. After, they met in a barn at night when both were under the influence of liquor. Abbott says Bronson had a jug; it had liquor in it, and he was going to fill it for me to take up to Henry Weiton. I told him that I would have no hand in it. He said I had got to, for I had took the gun to bind the bargain. I told him I would have no act or part in anything further. He insisted upon it. I told him I would expose the whole plan when I went up to Waterville. He said:—"D—n you, will you?" and clinched the axe that stood behind the door. He came towards me with the axe, there was a plank put up in the centre of the barn that McCook used to plane out little slats for a fence. I dodged around that, and he struck at me, but when the axe came down I grabbed it by the handle, and I never let go of it again. We had quite a struggle for the mastership of the axe; I got the axe from him. He then got a strip of board and struck at me with it. He hit me a blow, so that at the time I was arrested my left arm, from the elbow to the shoulder, was black and blue. I struck him with the axe flatways, or I meant to do so. He fell upon his hands and knees and grabbed me by the legs. We had a good tussle before I got free, but I still held on to the axe. I came upon my feet about the same time that he did. We were both down at that time. He grabbed me by the knees, and put me over backwards. He hung to me like tick. When I got liberated from him I hit him again. He drove for me again, but I got out of his reach that time. I struck him again, and he lay senseless. I did not strike him more than three times. The last time I struck him I think I hit him in the back or side of the head. When he lay there and did not show fight, I went and took hold of him and lifted him up, and found he was dead. I had no idea of killing him. I went to the door, and I thought I would go and tell Mr. Hinman what I had done. My courage failed me, or the devil put it in my head not to go. I went to the door, as I said, and the thought struck me that Mr. Cook and his man would be there before I could get back from Mr. Hinman's and get him around there. The thought struck me that I would hide him under the floor. I knew the planks were laid down loosely. The cuts on him must have been made in the scuffle by the axe, or the wabble of the axe, in striking him, or in some such way. I never used a knife on him. I put him under the floor. I lifted up the bed and put it up in the corner on a shelf. I picked up the boards we had scattered around in our scuffle, and I picked up what bloody shavings I saw around there, and put them under the floor. Mr. Cook worked in the barn all the next day, right over the body of this man. I found up my thumb, which was cut. I was in and around there all night, and staid in the barn that night. About 3 o'clock, I think it was Thursday morning, I took up up the floor, and took him and carried him towards the point east of where they bed oysters. I took the money out of his pockets. There was a ten-dollar bill, a five, a two, and some small currency—not over $25 in all. I took the body off towards the point, about two hundred rods. I laid him down on the beach, and took off my clothes and stripped myself, and waded out where the water was three or four feet deep, on the flats, and gave him a shove from me in the direction of the Lighthouse. I saw him float some four or five rods from me, in a southeast direction. I then came to the barn, and took the bloody feather-tick and ripped it open, and shook the feathers out on the floor of the barn. In our struggle in running back and forth we got the bed all bloody. I took the tick and the other clothes and burned them on the same ground where Bronson had burned up the straw tick the Tuesday night before we went to New Haven to get rid of the bugs. I picked up shavings and put them on the fire, so that it would burn more readily. I went into the barn then and looked for blood around on the floor. There were some spots of blood, and I took the axe and shaved them off and poured down some paint, and took some shavings and rubbed it around, to hide the marks of blood. I carried Bronson's watch over to Roger Allen's, and gave it to Mrs. Allen. Her husband was digging potatoes. I went out to where he was, and told him I had left the watch with Mrs. Allen. I had a conversation with him about it before. About 11 o'clock I came to town. I stayed around till it must have been 8 in the evening. I calculated to have gone up on the 5 o'clock train, but I missed it. I took Bronson's coat and swapped it with a man in Lockwood's saloon. I went back and stayed in Hinman's hayloft that night. I got up early the next morning and came over to New Haven. I went home and dug potatoes, and worked for J. Thompson one or two days. They arrested me about 8 o'clock in the evening the next Friday.

MUNIFICENT CHARITIES.

The Will of Deacon L. Washburne.

The late Deacon L. Washburne's will, filed in Worcester, Mass., on the 7th instant, contains several munificent bequests. It gives 150 shares of the Washburne & Moen wire works to endow a memorial hospital in memory of the testator's two daughters. Five years after his death, if the assets exceed $100,000, the trustees, twelve in number, are to make the excess a fund for a dispensary; and if it does not reach that sum the executors are to make up the deficit from the estates. At that period, also, the trustees are to set apart $50,000 as a real estate fund to build and repair a hospital, and the balance as a fund for interior hospital expenses. He bequeaths his estate on Summer street as a home for aged women, reserving a life rent therein to his wife, with $25,000 for its maintenance. On his wife's death $30,000 is to be added to this fund and 250 shares of the wire works, par value $25,000, one-half to be hers absolutely and the income of the remainder to be hers during life, and all at her death to be delivered to the trustees at the home. Other bequests are $10,000 to the testator's native town of Kingston, to establish a similar institution there; $20,000 to the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, on condition that they raise a like sum within two years; the Mission chapel on Sumner street, Worcester; to the Union Church, $20,000 for its support, and $5000 for the industrial school connected therewith; $50,000 to the Worcester County Institute of Industrial Science by the will, and $30,000 more by a codicil. He bequeaths to the Children's Friend Society of Worcester $1000; to the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the American Missionary Association, and the American Seamen's Friend Society, $5000 each. All the foregoing bequests are made free of revenue or other taxes, and the residue of the estate, after paying debts and private bequests, is to be divided *pro rata* among the six last-named associations. The executors are Emory Washburne and P. L. Moen.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Liability of City Corporations.

The Albany *Argus* says:—"The Court of Appeals, at its last sitting, has decided a case of great interest to residents of cities and municipal officers. It was the case of Wendell against the City of Troy. The Common Council had permitted a citizen to construct a drain from his house to a street sewer. After the work had been done, and appeared to be in good order, the drain caved in, and the plaintiff, Wendell, in driving over it, was thrown from his wagon and severely injured. At the trial it was claimed that the city was not responsible for the negligence or unskilfulness of a private citizen in constructing a drain, where the street was not apparently dangerous and out of repair at the time and place of the accident. A nonsuit was refused, and the jury brought in a verdict against the city for $5000.

"An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and that court affirmed the judgment, holding that municipal corporations charged with the duty of keeping streets in repair and exercising a general oversight in regard to their condition and safety, are liable for all injuries happening by reason of their negligence; holding also that the city was liable because it was illegal and improper and a breach of duty on the part of its officers to allow a public thoroughfare to be thus diverted to a mere private use. From this decision the defendants appealed to the Court of Appeals. A decision has just been rendered in that court affirming the judgment."

The Body of a Child Burned.

A few days since the daughter of a Mr. Tate, son-in-law of Rev. William Stone, of Waterford, N. Y., residing at Fort Edward, died in that village, and the body being prepared for burial, was placed in the Rensselaer and Saratoga cars to be conveyed to Waterford for interment. Instead of placing the coffin containing it in the baggage car, it was deposited on the front platform of the car, in rear of and next to the engine. During the trip down from Saratoga a spark from the locomotive lodged upon the pine box inclosing the coffin, and the wind created by the passage of the cars soon fanned it into a flame, nearly destroying the box and coffin, burning the face of the corpse very badly, and also destroying the clothes with which it was shrouded. Arrived at Waterford, it was necessary to call in the services of an undertaker to supply another box and coffin for the proper interment of the body, and the satisfaction which the "last look," the parting farewell would have afforded the afflicted relatives was denied to them on account of the shocking mutilation of the body. The sorrow occasioned by the death of the little girl was doubly heightened by the sad mishap which occurred to her remains on the journey to the grave.

General Grant.

The New York *Sun* says:—"It is well to look at certain established landmarks in the opinions and characteristics of the new President, which will afford unerring guides to those who are in search of valuable information. They are few, but trustworthy, and may be summed up thus:—First, he always stands by his pledges; second, he never deserts his friends. In accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention he emphatically approved its platform of principles, and pledged himself to carry them into effect if elected. He is elected, and will soon assume the responsibility of reducing his creed to practice. To do this he will require the aid of numerous subordinate officers. While in the army he was never known to voluntarily employ agents to execute his plans who did not thoroughly concur with him in opinion respecting the matters in hand, and in whose sagacity and fidelity he had not the most implicit confidence. Doubtless these salient traits of character will follow him from the field to the Cabinet."

Breckinridge.

The Chicago *Times* (Democrat) welcomes back the exiles who are included in the President's Christmas proclamation. Of Breckinridge, however, it says:—

"One among the Confederates now in exile will not be very likely to take an active part in public affairs after his return. He was guilty of base ingratitude and treachery to the grand old Democratic party, which showered honors upon him from boyhood to prime; and, what is of far more consequence, he was thus guilty to the nation which honored him with next to the highest office within its gift, and placed him 'in the line of succession.' The qualities which procured for him such distinction had about them enough of true nobility to beget remorse for his black desertion of friends and principle, although they could not keep him from failing. Let him bury himself in privacy, stung by an ambition burning for distinction, and governed by an intellect not inferior to that of any statesman now in active life in this country. 'How art thou fallen, Lucifer, son of the morning!'"

Celestial Phenomena.

The night gangs of men employed in the silver mines near Virginia City, Nevada, witnessed a beautiful celestial phenomenon at four o'clock on the morning of the 27th November. The sky was perfectly clear in every direction, and the eastern horizon was peculiarly blue and bright; not the slightest sign of mist about the ridges or the distant eastern ranges; yet the morning star rose of a blood red color, and with a bright white halo, apparently five or six feet in diameter, surrounding it. From the lower part of this halo extended downward a tail apparently eight feet long and two in breadth at the upper part. This tail was slightly curved, of a sabre shape, bluntly rounded at the lower end, and both it and the halo appeared to be filled with thousands of small and exceedingly brilliant stars. This strange light lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, or until the star had risen so high that the tail of the halo appeared to be two or three feet above the crest of the distant range, when it suddenly faded out. The phenomenon was witnessed by hundreds of persons.

—A National Convention of Bee Raisers will meet at Cleveland, O., January 20.

EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

Examination of Prisoners Yesterday.

The examination of Isaac Marsh, alias Isaac S. Morton, and Charles Bullard, alias Charles E. Thompson, for the alleged robbery, near Yonkers, N. Y., of a car belonging to the Merchants' Union Express Company, was resumed before Justice Ferris, in the Grand Jury room in the Court House at White Plains, yesterday. Before any witnesses were called, however, Morton, one of the prisoners, put in, on behalf of himself and Thompson, a protest against any further proceedings, which was entered upon the minutes of the Justice. Putnam W. Brown, the messenger who had charge of the car at the time of the robbery, was then called to the stand and testified as follows:—

After the train had left Greenbush for New York, I made up my bed on the top of the safe and a packing trunk, and lay down and went to sleep; I was awakened during the night, near Garrison's, I think, by a man holding my wrist with one hand, and holding a revolver at my head with the other. He told me to keep quiet, or he'd blow my brains out, or something to that effect; I think I then made an effort to get up. The next thing I remember is that he, with a companion, had me on the floor of the car; they then handcuffed me. I recognize in the prisoners the men who did this. They took the key of the safe out of my pocket, next tied my feet together, then tied my hands and feet in a bunch, and tied me to the stove. They then threw a buffalo robe over me to hinder me from seeing, and began to fumble with the safe, trying to unlock it. I think they succeeded, because I heard them rummaging in it; I heard them talking, but in so low a tone that I could not distinguish anything they said; I had at about this time shaken off the buffalo robe a little, and the men then threw a canvas bag over my head. There were at this time sidelights and hand-lights both burning in the car; the men were disguised when I first saw them; they had black masks over their faces; they were about an hour working at the safe, putting the packages and valuables into bags—at least I judge so, because I heard one say, "Your bag is heavier than mine." Before leaving the car they put a gag into my mouth; I think they got out at about Sixtieth street; I presume they went out through the side door; the train stopped I think two or three times after they got in; I was found in the condition I have described, in Hudson street, near Leonard, by the driver and a man named Joseph Stringer; the safe was then open, and nothing was in it except empty bags; while they were trying to bind me I resisted; the pistol frightened me; I subsequently saw these men in Toronto, Canada, where they went by the names of Morton and Thompson.

The examination is still pending.

INDIANA.

Frightful Condition of Affairs.

From Jasper (Ind.) Courier.

Christmas week a stranger was found dead on the highway leading from Taylorsville to Pikeville, with a bullet hole through his head and a knife stab in his body. He was supposed to be a Kentuckian, whose father had purchased real estate in the neighborhood, and died in Kentucky without entirely paying for it, and the son had promised to take the money and complete the payment. The dead man's pockets were rifled, and no clue left to identify him or his murderers. During the same week the body of another man was found hid in a stump in the woods near the Taylorsville and Huntingburg road, frozen stiff, with no clue as to how it got there; and on Saturday last, as Mr. Moritz Williams, of Huntingburg, was riding home from Taylorsville, where he had been to collect some money due him from one of the Rices, he was assaulted on the road by three highwaymen, who commanded him to surrender, but he put spurs to his horse and broke from them, at the same time firing two shots at them with a revolver, but without hitting either of them. He was so badly scared he was glad to get away with a whole hide himself.

A Murderer Asking for Prayers.

From the Cleveland (O.) Herald, Jan. 4.

Davis, who is under sentence of death for the murder of David P. Skinner last September, seems to have at last waked up to a realizing sense of his imminent peril, or has broken through the reserve that has been so characteristic with him during his trial and since, and asks the prayers of the Church in his behalf. On New Year's morning he addressed the following note to Mr. Washburn, rector of Grace Church:—

"CLEVELAND JAIL, Jan. 1.—Episcopal Priest—Dear Sir:—I would be well pleased to have the prayers of the Church offered for my benefit, as I am sadly in need; also to be visited at my miserable prison-cell by yourself and others of the church that can spare time to attend so miserable a creature as your humble servant.

"LOUIS R. DAVIS."

Prosperous Texas.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Houston:—

"The cotton crop of this year will be 240,000 bales, worth $18,000,000 in gold. This year there were shipped from the State 100,000 head of fine beeves and 300,000 hides. There are about thirty beef packeries in the State, and they will put up for export at least 200,000 head of beeves. There are 5,000,000 head of cattle in the State; large quantities of wool are exported, and the increase is very large. Corn, potatoes, and all produce very cheap and very plentiful. On plantation corn is worth thirty cents, specie. Specie is the medium all over the State, except at Galveston cotton sells for gold only. The white vote of the State is 80,000, and increasing rapidly; the registration of negroes is 40,000, and diminishing as fast as the white is increasing."

Sleepy Jurors.

At the recent session of the Circuit Court of West Florida, in Jackson county, the panel of jurors was almost wholly made up of "likely field hands," and the Court was terribly embarrassed by the well-known African propensity to go to sleep. In vain did the Court and the District Attorney implore the honorable gentlemen of the jury to keep awake and give their attention to matters in hand. Sambo was off into the Land of Nod again before his Honor was through with the reprimand. Repeated adjournments were made, to give the jury a long nap, so as to lay by a fund of sleep in advance; but they did no good. Sambo was asleep again in two minutes after he had taken the attitude of an "intelligent juror." This is a peculiarity of the race which must be taken into account when the duty of "determining cases in law and equity" is imposed upon him.

Miles O'Reilley.

Though the dead are soon forgotten, we trust there are still many friends of the late General Charles G. Halpine who will hear with a melancholy satisfaction that the income of the Register's Office, which, through the intervention of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and other friends, was secured to his widow and orphans, has amounted to fully $18,000, all of which has inured directly to their benefit, General Patrick H. Jones, who received the office from Governor Fenton, declining to accept any fraction of the proceeds. This amount, added to what was left by General Halpine, mainly in the form of a house but partially paid for, secures to the widow and her six minor children (only two of them boys, and they the fourth and sixth in years) the means of keeping the wolf from the door. We are sure that thousands who never met General Halpine, with all who personally knew him, will hear this with pleasure.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Frontier Newspaper Life.

The life of a frontier editor has its excitements. Regarding the riot and lynching at Bear River City, an account of which was received by telegraph from California last month, it appears that Mr. Freeman, the editor of the *Index*, was captured by the mob and threatened with instant death if he refused to reveal the names of the "vigilantes" who hung the friends of the rioters. Mr. Freeman at once drew his pistol, but found a dozen others at his head and breast in a second. "Hang him! shoot him! Death to the chief of the Vigs," was rung in his ears for five minutes, when one of the leaders managed to get the attention of the mob, and the editor escaped through the back door of a drinking saloon.

—Sixty-seven female teachers in Cincinnati have petitioned for the same salaries as males, on the ground that they find no reduction in board bills on account of sex.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Decisions in the Baltimore Courts —European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.

In the

Habeas Corpus Case

of Henry Drescher, of New Jersey, charged with violating the State law prohibiting non residents selling goods or offering samples for sale without a license, argued in our city court yesterday, Judge Scott this morning delivered an important decision sustaining the State law, which imposes a fine of three to five hundred dollars, pronouncing it constitutional, and not in conflict with the United States Constitution, as generally supposed. This is important to non-residents who come here to sell goods, many of whom have recently been fined heavily for selling without a license. It is an old fogyism which operates against our trade, and should be repealed.

The Second Trial

of Thomas A. Morris, for destroying the schooner Montezuma to defraud the United States Fire Marine Insurance Company, is again progressing in the United States Court.

The Kenosha.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The United States steamer Kenosha, now fitting out at New York, is expected to leave on a voyage to the Mediterranean in the course of three weeks.

Inauguration of Governor Claflin.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Governor Claflin was inaugurated to-day, and delivered his message to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 9—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; and for account, 93. United States Five-twenties 75. Stocks steady. Erie, 20¾. Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—A. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 11¼@11 3-16d; middling Orleans, 11¾d. Sales will probably reach 20,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 6—A. M.—Turpentine is weak.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 9.—Arrived—Steamship Australasian, from New York, to-day.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 9—P. M.—Illinois Central firmer at 96.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—P. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, on the spot, 11¼@11¼; afloat, 11¼; middling Orleans 11¾@12d. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 73s. Tallow 46s. 9d.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 128¼; Reading, 94⅝; Canton Co., 82½; Erie, 40. Cleveland and Toledo, 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 119½; Michigan Central, 115½; Michigan Southern, 91¾; New York Central, 158¼; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia 6s, 86½; Missouri 6s, 87; Hudson River, 136½; 5-20s, 1862 112⅝; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 109⅝; do. new, 108¼@108½; 10-40s, 106½. Gold, 135¾. Exchange, 109¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	157½
N. Y. and E. R.	39½
R. and Pitts. R.	94½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87¼
Chi. and N.W. com	84¼
Chi. and N.W. pref.	87¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	122¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	119
Pacific Mail S. Co.	122¼
West. Union Tel.	33½
Clev. and Tol. R. R.	101½
Toledo & Wabash	62½
Mil. & St. Paul com.	72½
Adams Express	48¼
Wells, Fargo Exp.	25
United States Exp.	42¼
Tennessee 6s, new	67½
Gold	135¼

Market irregular.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.—The Court sat this morning for the purpose of hearing the arguments upon the motions for new trials in the cases of Joseph Hart, convicted of murder in the second degree in killing William McHieve, in West Philadelphia, on Sunday, November 15 last; Gerald Eaton, convicted of murder in the first degree in killing Timothy Heenan, on the night of June 12 last, at Fifth and Spruce streets; and George S. Twitchell, Jr., convicted of murder in the first degree in killing Mrs. Hill, at Tenth and Pine streets.

Hart, who is about nineteen years old, seemed quite dejected, kept his eyes cast down, and conversed but little with any one. Eaton was perfectly indifferent, talking freely, and smiling carelessly when he found cause. Twitchell, upon whom all eyes were fixed, could hardly be said to have been himself again; he appeared to have lost all the buoyancy of hope that he evinced during his trial, and seemed more willing to be left to his own thoughts than to receive the attention of his friends.

The motion in Eaton's case was the first called for argument, the following being the reasons upon which it was based:—

First. After being sworn in the cause the jury separated.

Second. The jury was not empanelled according to law.

Third. The Court erred in admitting evidence of what occurred in Sullivan's tavern.

Fourth. The Court erred in permitting the District Attorney to examine Francis Adams in regard to his custom of selling liquor to drunken men.

Fifth. The Court erred in charging that if Alderman Dougherty was to be believed, the Commonwealth's case was made out.

Sixth. The Court erred in asking the jurors the question said to have been adopted in Berger's case and sustained by the Supreme Court.

Seventh. The Court erred in admitting evidence in regard to the movements of a crowd of men, it not having been proved that Eaton was one of them.

Eighth. The Court erred in admitting evidence of conversations between Alderman Dougherty and the deceased after the shooting and in the absence of the defendant.

Ninth and tenth. The verdict was against the law and the evidence.

Eleventh. The court erred in charging that, "Intoxication, if it exists, can only be taken into consideration in deciding upon the malice or intention of the offender."

In arrest of judgment the motion was upon the following reasons:—

That the Court erred in directing the Sheriff to draw from the wheel 250 names from which to select 50 talesmen, when only three jurors were wanting.

That the Court erred in directing the other special venires to issue.

That the Court erred in quashing the special panel and allowing another for 250 names to issue.

The argument was opened by R. E. Shapleigh, Esq., on behalf of the prisoner, who was speaking when our report closed.

The New York Money Market.

From the World.

"The money market was perceptibly easier to-day, and the demand was promptly met at 7 per cent. currency interest. The supply offering was much more liberal than of late, and after 3 o'clock some balances were offered at 6 per cent. The tide of currency is setting this way from the West, and only small amounts of greenbacks are going South, although there are considerable shipments of gold in that direction. The demand for gold in the South is indicated in the fact that the Government has sold within thirty or sixty days, coin exchange on Mobile and New Orleans to the extent of $1,438,100, being the accumulations from customs receipts at the above ports. The discount market is dull, and prime names are somewhat nominal at 8 to 10 per cent. In addition to the recent heavy failures at this point, we have now to record the suspension of a prominent dry goods firm in Boston."

From the Tribune.

"Money is now in good supply at 7 per cent. in currency to all good borrowers. The return to legal rates has created more activity in commercial paper, and best names are now salable at 10 per cent. The rates may be quoted at 9@11 per cent.

"The banks with Western connections are receiving large remittances, and although the drain to the South continues, it is more than counterbalanced by the receipts from other quarters.

"Sterling Exchange is active at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109¾; London, sight, 110¾; Paris, long, 5·16¼@5·15¾; Paris, short, 5·13¾@5·13⅜; Antwerp 5 17⅝@5 16¼; Swiss, 5·17½@5 16¼; Hamburg, 36@36⅛; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 41@41⅛; Bremen, 78½@78⅝; Berlin, 71⅞@72⅛."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

There is no material change to record in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 9@12 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 106¼ was bid for 10-40s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 112⅜ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 109⅜ for '65 5-20s; 108⅝ for July '65 5-20s; 108¼ for '67 5-20s; and 108¾ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 47⅜@47½, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, a slight advance; Northern Central at 48½, an advance of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 26@26¼, an advance of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 32½, a slight advance. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 67 for Norristown; and 55 for Minehill.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; and 10½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Corn Exchange sold at 69½; and Mechanics' at 31, no change. 233 was bid for North America; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 110 for Northern Liberties; 108 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 70 for City; 43 for Consolidation; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there were nothing doing. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29 for Lehigh Navigation; 26 for Morris Canal; 71¼ for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$ 300	City 6s, New	100¼	300 sh	Reading	47⅝
1000	do	100¼	100	do	47⅝
500	do	100¼	100	do	47⅝
4000	do	100¼	200	do	47⅝
2000	do	100¼	100	do	47⅝
1000	do	100¼	200	do	47⅝
1000	do	100¼	400	do	47⅝
8400	do	100⅝	100	do	47⅝
2000	do	100⅝	100	do	47⅝
200 sh	Penna R	56	100	do	47⅝
10	do	56	100	do	47⅝
10 sh	Phil & Er	42⅜	100	do	47⅝
22 sh	Corn Ex B	65	100	do	47⅝
10 sh	Len V R	51¼	200	do	47⅝
1	do	51¼	100	do	47⅝
5 sh	N Central	48½	100	do	47⅝
100 sh	Phil & E	26	185	do	47⅝
100	do	26¼	100	do	47⅝
11 sh	Mech Bk	31	200	do	47⅝
200 sh	Big Mount.	6			

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 111¾@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 108⅝@109⅛; do., 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108⅝@108⅞; do. 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¼@135⅝.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112; 5-20s of 1862, 112¼@112⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 109@109¼; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 109¼@109⅜; July, 1865, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, 108⅝@108¾; do. 1868, 108⅜@109; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝. Gold, 135¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9.—Bark has declined. Sales of 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $40 per ton.

The Flour market remains extremely quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5@5·75 for superfine, $6@6 75 for extras, $7·25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $8 75@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7 50@8 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little doing in the Wheat Market, but we continue former quotations. Sales of red at $1·85@2, Amber at $2 03@2 06, and white at $2 25@2 45. Rye is steady, with sales of Western and Pennsylvania at $1·60@1 62. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of 20,000 bushels new yellow at 90@95c. Oats are without improvement. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 70@75c., and light Pennsylvania at 60@65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is firmer, and 250 bushels sold at $8·37½. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2 50@2·62.

—Hartford has a "Sardine Club."

—Alaska cost us less than two cents an acre.

—North Carolina wants a State Agricultural Fair.

—The Stanton, Virginia, girls wear high boots.

—Over 27,000 emigrants arrived in Chicago last year.

—The salary of the Fall River aldermen is $100 per annum.

—It cost Boston $272,082 last year to light its 1291 street lamps.

—In Providence fifteen temperance meetings are held each week.

—A hairless squirrel has been killed near Natchez, Mississippi.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, ... JANUARY 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ..... 47 | 11 A. M. ..... 58 | 2 P. M. 61

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Delah, Gilkey, Hamburg, Workman & Co.
Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, New York, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, Sagua, Madeira & Cabada.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig Resolute, Lippincott, 8 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Barque Sarah A. Staples from London, arrived yesterday, is consigned to C. F. &

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Hoarding Gold.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the Government held in coin on the 1st inst. the sum of . . . . $98,763,369·91
Outstanding Gold Certificates 27,030,020·00

Clear surplus of coin . $71,733,349·91

Here are certainly fifty, if not sixty, millions of dollars hoarded and held, year after year, to no purpose whatever. Had fifty millions of it been used, three years and more ago, to buy up interest-bearing bonds, they would have extinguished more than sixty millions of debt, and thereby saved more than ten millions that have since been paid as interest: so that our aggregate indebtedness would have been over seventy millions less than the present amount. Such redemption would have stiffened the prices of our bonds, by making them much scarcer in this market, and would thus have largely increased our returns for the bonds meantime sold by our people to Europeans. By rendering gold more abundant in the street, it would have diminished very considerably the disparity between coin and greenbacks. Who approves this mischievous hoarding of gold? How is it justified? Why is it still persisted in, at a loss to our people in interest of about $10,000 per day?

There are three diverse ways in which this gold might be utilized, namely:—

First (and best), by immediate resumption. We have an ample reserve for the purpose. Only let the world see that we will honestly pay our debts, and we may resume at once without fear.

Secondly, by buying up and extinguishing bonds. The fifty millions that lie useless in the Treasury would still purchase sixty millions of our interest-bearing national debt. The debt would thereupon cease to bear interest; the gold, liberated from the Treasury vaults, would begin once more to render service to business. Now it lies as dead as the ashes of the Cæsars.

Thirdly, by buying up and cancelling greenbacks. Fifty-five millions of the gold that has so long lain dead in the Treasury would buy and burn seventy millions of greenbacks. With so much more gold in the market, and so many greenbacks struck out of existence, we should be far nearer resumption than we now are, while our indebtedness beyond our cash assets would be diminished by fifteen millions of dollars.

Yet the gold is kept useless in the Treasury, making an artificial scarcity whereby gold-gamblers alone may profit, and men who would be financiers talk of piling up more and more of it in that charnel-house for two or three years longer! We protest, demanding that this large accumulation be set adrift, and made to earn something for Government and people.

Scalawag Demands upon Georgia.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

Hon. Nelson Tift, Congressman from Georgia, is opposed to the plan of his associate, Bullock, for getting more Congressional interference with that State, and he has issued from Washington a circular letter addressed to all the judicial officers of the State, requesting definite information, which he proposes to lay before the Reconstruction Committee, as to the real animus of the people of Georgia. The New York *Times* thinks "as most of these judges owe their appointments to Bullock, and as many of them are active Republicans (*i. e.*, carpet-baggers and scalawags), their testimony will doubtless have much weight with the committee."

Among the questions propounded in this circular, the answers to which are expected to influence the action of Congress either for or against the people of that State, are the following:—

4. What are the disposition, feeling, and treatment of the whites towards the blacks?

5. What towards the Republicans?

6. What towards Northern men visiting or desiring to settle in Georgia?

Now we do not wish to forget that the Hon. Mr. Tift issues this circular and proposes these questions for a worthy purpose: but the fact that it is found necessary to placate the fiery demons of Congress by such palliations as it is hoped the answers to them will embody, is proof of a depravity and shamelessness in that it body which was never before manifest in any legislative body on the face of the earth. The very language of these questions is proof that this horrid abomination, miscalled "Congress," assumes to control, or to reward and punish, the uncontrollable "dispositions and feelings" of men, by act of legislation; more especially when those dispositions and feelings concern negroes. That is, the feelings of the people of Georgia towards negroes are expected to influence Congress either to let that State alone or to overthrow its government.

But, to save their State from further destruction by Congress, the people must satisfy that body that they are well "disposed towards the Republicans." They must not only love negroes, but they must love Republicans, or they must be still further stripped of every vestige of the blessed boon of self-government. These conditions are truly awful. To ask a decent and refined people to love negroes, one would think was pushing the thing far enough, but when it is further demanded that they shall love Republicans, an extremity of humiliation is reached at once which is truly appalling.

But the cup of bitterness for the poor people of Georgia is not yet full, for they must also answer for their "feelings towards Northern men'.' Men of "Northern principles" are of course meant. The disciples of old Ben Wade, Beast Butler, and Charles Sumner, who have spread over the South, stirring up the negroes to theft, arson, and murder—these are the fellows whom the people of Georgia must be "well disposed to," under the penalty of losing all the little that remains to them of liberty and self-government.

Now this, workingmen and Democrats of the North, is precisely the condition to which Congress has reduced the whole people of the South. We say whole people, because the carpet-baggers are not to be counted as Southern people. We must confess this is to the credit of the South and the humiliation of the North; for such another set of unconscionable scoundrels as these same carpet-baggers never before existed out of hell. And even their presence out of that place will be of precious short duration whenever the old patriotism, the old virtue, and the old love of liberty return to the bosoms of the American people. That will be doomsday to Congress and all that belongs to it. It will come. We speak not of the day when "hell shall give up its dead," referred to in the Bible, but of a nearer time, when hell shall receive its living when the wohle nasty mass of carpet-bag-e, scalawags,' and rumpers shall sink u, howling under the wrath of the long ed, overtaxed, and outraged people!

The Situation in Virginia.

From the N. Y. World.

It seems there has been a conference in Richmond of certain leading Virginians, who propose to acquiesce in reconstruction and "accept universal suffrage coupled with universal amnesty." From the former political affiliations of the gentlemen making up this conference, it would appear to be rather a gathering of old Whig leaders than an assemblage of representative men of all parties—a matter that is to be regretted, as depriving the deliberations and conclusions of the conference of that comprehensiveness and weight a less partisan composition would possess. As to the nature of the universal amnesty desired, there is some cloudiness; for, if it be what is ordinarily understood by that term, there hardly seems much point in the gathering, seeing that on last Christmas day Mr. Johnson extended, "*unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person* who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof." If, however, instead of this, it be the meaning of these old leaders that, if the disabilities now debarring them from office be removed, they will acquiesce in negro suffrage, then it would seem that this is rather a proffered bargain of their own, for their own personal purposes, and not one that they have been specially called on to present by the people of the State. Still, the information that we have on the subject of this conference is rather meagre, and with further light it may appear that it is less personal in its objects and more fully representative in its nature. The fact that there has been any conference brings the matter of reconstruction in Virginia into interest, especially as the subject is one that has yet to be finally acted upon. After an election beginning on the 22d of October, 1867, and lasting three days, the reconstructing delegates met in convention in Richmond on the 3d of December following the election, and remained uninterruptedly in session to the 17th of April of last year, a period of four and a half months. In this time the assemblage—which we find reported as composed of thirty-eight Virginians, forty-two carpet-bag men, and twenty-five negroes, one of the blackest of these representing the former home of Clay—framed a constitution which Congress has not as yet ventured to put to the vote. The franchise article of this instrument debars from suffrage all whom the third section of what is called the Fourteenth amendment precludes from office, the effect of which, if the reconstructed constitution were put in operation, would be to disfranchise every white man in Virginia who has ever held any office, from that of governor to constable, alderman, coroner, or "inspector of tobacco, flour, etc.," this etc. appearing in the instrument as a very convenient pretext to drive from the polls any person who might not be otherwise banned. It is also the case under this instrument that, as part of the oath of office, one must swear "that I accept the civil and political equality of all men before the laws," and, in addition thereto, the higher officers of state must take the test oath, or, as it is sometimes called, the iron-clad. The effect of all this, it can be seen, would be to make the voting population of Virginia very largely nogro, and to debar from a constableship in the State any one who had so much as sympathized with those engaged in hostility to the United States during the late war. There are certain lesser provisions of this instrument marked with the like stupid malignity—a malignity that will not appear surprising when it is stated that that paltry fellow Underwood was president of the body framing it—and, taken as a whole, it is as bad as the worst of these documents, that of Louisiana or of Arkansas. It is almost impossible that it should go into operation without leading to very serious disorders in Virginia.

New York State Finances.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The State Comptroller in his report, published yesterday, pronounces the financial condition of the State "satisfactory." The first satisfactory point is the further reduction of the State debt. The debt that was $48,300,000 in September, 1867, was only $44,900,000 in September, 1868. In reality the figures should be still less, for there are unapplied balances from sinking funds of six millions, which reduce the real indebtedness to $38,900,000.

The state of affairs in regard to taxation is hardly so pleasant to look upon. "Property," says the report, "is taxed, if not to its utmost capacity, at least more heavily than a wise and liberal government ought unnecessarily to burden it, and labor has nothing more to spare at the call of the tax-gatherer." In 1845 the tax was two-thirds of a cent on every dollar. Now it is two cents and a half on every dollar, and the amount gathered is eleven times what it was in 1845, although the whole property is only trebled in value. As to State expenditures, the Comptroller tells us (what was known before, though not on official authority, perhaps,) that there is "a fearful want of economy in almost every department." Here are a few of the figures:—In 1859 the contingent expenses of the Legislature were $32,000; in 1868 they were $128,000. In 1859 the quarantine expenses were $96,000; in 1868 they were $239,000. The Comptroller mildly believes that the greater part of such increase is without justification or excuse, and we believe that it is direct robbery. In all aspects the report will be found a very interesting document.

The Age of Libel Suits.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Libel suits for all sorts of real or fancied wrongs are the rage just now, and for the most part they are against the unlucky editors and proprietors of newspapers. The other day a country editor was arrested and put in prison in this city on a libel suit for strictures upon one of our Wall street speculators. The Chicago *Tribune* has just been mulcted in seven thousand five hundred dollars damages for publishing an alleged scandal about parties in Chicago. We see, too, that another libel suit has been commenced against the same paper for ten thousand dollars damages for stating in a police court item that a person kept a disorderly house. We might refer to many other similar cases in Chicago, New York, and other parts of the country in which newspapers proprietors are the victims; but these will answer for the application of the moral.

Undoubtedly the malicious libeller should be punished, and the injured parties should receive damages where the case of malice or intentional wrong is proved; but under libel laws generally, and the way in which libel suits are instituted and conducted, the malice is frequently on the part of the plaintiffs, and the object to make money more than to satisfy wounded honor or damaged character. Generally the prosecutors in such suits are needy speculators, to whom the chance of wringing money out of some victim is a godsend. Such persons for the most part would be delighted to have their characters called in question by a wealthy journal or a rich individual every day. It gives them a prospect of filling their pockets through the mistakes or imprudences of others without labor, and brings, besides, a notoriety which many of them like. Unfortunately for the victims, juries are often more remarkable for tenderness of conscience than for common sense or rendering impartial justice. No class of the people are so useful to the community as publishers of newspapers, and none are placed in such a delicate position with regard to alleged libels. In giving the news—that which is already public through the action of the courts or current conversation—they are made subject to prosecution and damages, though no wrong to individuals is intended and though in case of mistake reparation be offered. Juries are apt to forget this, and to treat newspaper publishers with more severity than they would other persons. In case of a mistake, oversight, or the error of employes in a damaging publication, where no malice or wrong is intended, an apology, recantation, and the opening of the columns of a paper to explanation, ought to be sufficient. This among honorable men in private life is deemed sufficient. But the truth is, the lawyers generally do all the mischief. Libel cases are a *bonne bouche* to the legal fraternity, and whenever they see the least chance of getting employment they stimulate parties to enter the courts. Then, again, the lawyers for the defense generally defeat their clients by assaults upon the plaintiffs, and, therefore, by exciting the sympathy of juries for the prosecutors. This is seen in the Chicago case to which we have referred. It would be better in almost all cases for the defendants to dispense with these wordy and frothy lawyers, and to leave the matter to juries, with a simple statement of facts and an unprejudiced explanation. Our libel laws need revision, and the lawyers should always be avoided when it is possible to do without them.

The Irredeemable Paper Dollar.

From the N. Y. Times.

The great mass of consumers—and they, of course, form the majority of the community—will perhaps take a deeper interest in the discussions on the currency, and will press their representatives more earnestly towards the right conclusion, if they consider that this question in political economy touches their every-day bread and butter. For the worn pieces of paper, which are "promises to pay" of our Government that cannot be redeemed, circulating from hand to hand, each one of our readers pays in his morning coffee, his sugar, his tea, his broadcloth, his furniture, his silks and wines, and the material of his buildings and his house rent. It is a tax paid almost universally—not only on all foreign articles, but on all labor and all the results of labor. Most of all, it is a tax which benefits no one, except perhaps the foreign importer and the home speculator, and often it ruins them. It pays no debt and accumulates no savings for the future.

We have now no fixed standard of value. The Government puts out a note which it calls "a dollar." It is in reality a fluctuating value, worth once forty cents, worth now seventy-two cents, to be worth in a year perhaps eighty or eighty-five cents. All the salaried classes, such as clergymen, professors, clerks, teachers, and the like, who are paid the old rates, do not receive a thousand dollars or two thousand, as the case may be, but some considerable fraction less, perhaps not more than half the old value. Those who have increased salaries, and the wage-class whose wages have risen, really enjoy most uncertain incomes, and less in value probably than their former, for they must pay not only the regular profits of retailer and importer, but also the additional profits there demanded for the risks of an uncertain standard of value. The merchant who buys his coffee on credit with a dollar at seventy-two cents, with the chance that when he pays it may be worth eighty-two cents, must evidently charge a percentage on the risk, and each consumer pays that. No business man knows exactly what his property will be a year from now, and therefore he must exact from customers some equivalent for his uncertainties. We all pay a tax continually on this paper dollar, which is the heaviest and least remunerative of our taxes. All exchange becomes uncertain under it, and business slackens. The man who would buy fears that when he comes to pay he must discharge his debt in specie; and he who would sell dreads to receive what is only worth a fraction of its apparent value. One great addition to a country's capital—building—is everywhere obstructed by these uncertain values.

The irredeemable paper dollar, too, adds to all our other taxes. We are all paying, in one shape or another, portions of one hundred and forty millions of interest money annually, the great bulk of it being at the rate of six per cent. in gold. Were our credit reëstablished, and the paper equal to the gold dollar, this annual taxation could undoubtedly be reduced one-third, or some forty-five millions, by funding.

As illustrating the effect of the irredeemable dollar on foreign commerce, Mr. Commissioner Wells gives a striking instance in his report of one of our manufacturers who made cane-bottom chairs adapted for warm latitudes, and exported them to the West Indies and South America. When gold and currency were at par, in 1861, $1000 in gold would obtain 111 1-9 dozen of chairs. In 1864 $1000 could purchase 143 dozen, and trade increased; but, as labor and commodities rose in price, the purchasing power of gold fell, and in January, 1867, $1000 would only buy 893; now, with the paper dollar at 72 cents, $1000 will only purchase 102 dozen, or nine dozen less than it would buy in 1861, when paper and gold were equal. The consequence is that the foreign purchaser goes to another market, and trade is turned away, perhaps never to resume its old channels. And this country, which must have sugars, spices, and dyewoods from these tropical regions, can no longer pay for these with this manufacture, and must send gold in return, thus diminishing still further our basis of specie for future resumption. This particular article of cane-bottom chairs is only one instance of many manufactures which are crippled by the irredeemable paper currency.

The manufacturer in the above instance could only furnish 102 dozen chairs for $1000 (gold), as against 111 dozen in 1861, because the changing standard raised all his expenses, whether for material, rent, or labor, above even their legitimate rate in gold value, while he must compete with foreign manufacturers, who have a fixed standard of value, and can cut every expense down to an exact and low rate. It must not be forgotten that every business man must charge a profit on an uncertain standard.

Every article of manufacture or produce which is exported, and enters into competition with foreign articles, suffers from precisely this difficulty which has broken up the cane-chair export. Each producer's expenses in the United States are relatively greater than those of a foreigner living under a specie standard, and the consequence is the home producer is gradually driven out of foreign markets, and in some cases is undersold even in our own, in face of a heavy protective tariff. We thus are forced to pay for our imports with gold, and put off still later the day of resumption.

The same difficulties which environ the manufacturer surround every householder. All are paying a useless tax on our currency. The old axiom that "an irredeemable currency is the robbery of labor" may be extended—"the irredeemable dollar is a tax on all classes, without benefit or equivalent."

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

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SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.

WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA | CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1if

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

405 CHESNUT STREET.

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,

Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,
Filbert street, above Eighth street,
has opened the old stand,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
where he will be glad to see his friends.

12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL & DINING SALOON,

S. E. Corner Carter St. & Exchange Place,

The Place to Get a Good Dinner,

OR OTHER MEAL AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Bill of Fare, Wines, Liquors, etc., of the best
11 26 stnrp C. PRICE, Proprietor.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 23p PHILADELPHIA.

A. B. WARDEN.

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT THE [12 8 1mrp

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

MUSICAL BOXES

The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva with beautiful Bell accompaniments.

Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS,

No. 324 CHESNUT Street,

11 11 wfm 3rp BELOW FOURTH

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 1rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOX'S PHILADELPHIA STARCH.

C. J. FELL & BRO., Agents.

PRESTON'S BREAKFAST COCOA.

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FRANKLIN MILLS SELF-RAISING FLOUR,

C. J. FELL & BRO., Manufacturers,
12 12 ws 1m* No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BAILES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 12 9 1m

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

5-20s and 1881s,

DUE JANUARY 1,

AND GOLD,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

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C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

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Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 1f

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm1

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 157 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are en route. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on this line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,386,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Jan. 1, 1869 12 17 tuthsu1m

TRUSSES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1087 CHESNUT Street. Talk Trusses correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult ruptures; are the clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fixed to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock low Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 18mw

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—While the West Philadelphia Hose Company were proceeding along Twenty-fourth street last night, to the fire at Twenty-fifth and Lombard streets, they were attacked by a crowd of roughs, who soon cleared the rope and took possession of the carriage. They then commenced smashing the vehicle, and had succeeded in inflicting pretty severe injuries before they were driven away. They twisted one of the bells from the frame and carried it off with them. The attacking party are supposed to have belonged to the party known as the "Schuylkill Rangers," with whom some of the members of the West Philadelphia had a difficulty a few days since.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the infant son—a fine child, seven months old—of Mr. Wakefield, who resides at No. 1138 S. Thirteenth street, was smothered to death under the following circumstances:—The child had fallen asleep, and the mother had placed him in bed, and after covering him up with bed-clothes, left the room to attend to some household affairs. As the child appeared to sleep longer than usual, Mrs. Wakefield went to the bed to take a look at her babe, and found that he had managed to crawl or wriggled himself under the bed-clothes, and noticing that he lay perfectly still and had an unnatural expression, Mrs. Wakefield took him from the bed and summoned assistance, when it was soon discovered that the little fellow was dead, he having become suffocated under the bed-clothes.

—The alarm of fire last evening, about half past 9 o'clock, was caused by the burning of the iron foundry and pattern establishment of Rodgers & Owens, in Lombard street, above Twenty-fifth. The building is a one story brick, extending back a quarter of a square to a small street on the south. The firm own the building, and had on hand a large stock of castings intended for different railroads, all of which were more or less injured by fire, water, or breakage. The loss will amount to about $8000, upon which there is an insurance in the Fire Association for $3000.

—Francis Divine, twelve years of age, residing at Eleventh and Christian streets, arm fractured; Thomas McFadden, fifteen years of age, residing at No. 1327 Shippen street, hand injured by being caught in a picker at Eleventh and Catharine streets; James Waters, aged thirty four years, residing in Richmond, hand injured; Patrick Donovan, aged thirty-eight years, residing in Montgomery county, injured by falling into a well; William McNamee, aged twenty-four years, residing at Third and Monroe streets, badly injured by being stabbed in the thigh.

—A man was run over and killed on the Reading Railroad, near Nicetown, Thursday evening.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134⅞.

—There was a full Cabinet meeting yesterday.

—Treasurer Spinner still remains in a precarious condition.

—General Frank P. Blair, Jr., had an interview with A. J. yesterday.

—General Buchanan succeeds Gen. Rousseau by virtue of seniority.

—General Rawlins has returned to Washington much improved in health.

—New York rejoices in fifty internal revenue storekeepers not assigned to duty.

—Louis Lane, colored, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree at Pittsburg.

—Generals Porter and Babcock, of Grant's staff, have returned to New Orleans from Texas.

—Sixty agents and clerks of the Freedmen's Bureau have been discharged at New Orleans.

—A company of infantry and battery of artillery were sent to Norfolk from Richmond yesterday.

—The trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are running, on schedule time, six hundred miles from San Francisco.

—Arkansas, through a Tennessee medium, expresses surprise at General Horace Porter's report. The medium is Memphis.

—Representative Banks is to prepare a bill providing for the United States to assume a protectorate over Hayti and St. Domingo.

—J. W. Beatty, a burglar, was yesterday sentenced at Lebanon, Pa., to ten years and four months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

—Yesterday Secretary Schofield sent to the House of Representatives the claims of the officers and crew of the United States gunboat De Soto, for salvage against the United States steamer Leviathan.

—Edwin S. Whitfield, a cotton manufacturer of Memphis, was yesterday murdered in that delectable city by a gambler named Doran; and even Memphis is indignant, and there are threats of trying Doran before Judge Lynch.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The request of the Sublime Porte for a postponement of the conference on the Eastern question for a few days, in order that time might be gained for instructing the Turkish representative, has not been acceded to, and the sessions of the conference will certainly open in Paris to-morrow.

The Sultan has consequently been compelled to telegraph at length from Constantinople his instructions to Djmil Mohamed Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris. There is no question that a part of these instructions are, that if the discussions in the Conference extend beyond the Sublime Porte's ultimatum to the Grecian Government, that the Turkish representative shall immediately withdraw.

The *Turquie*, official paper at Constantinople in its issue of yesterday, says if the Turkish representative withdraws from the Conference war with Greece will be inevitable.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 8.—A vessel which arrived yesterday from Fayal reports that the American ship Yorktown, from London, November 6th, for New York, has been obliged to put in there with loss of masts, etc.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The outflow of specie from the bank of France still continues. By the regular weekly statement published to-day, it is shown that the amount of bullion in the vaults is 27,500,000f. less than at the corresponding period last week.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Spanish Cortes is about to establish a corps of observation on the Pyrenees.

Despatches from Madrid report that much agitation prevails in Spain.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A rumor is current here that an insurrection has broken out in Milan.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The proclamation of Dulce is favorably received by a majority of the people, but is disliked by the extremists of the Spanish Cuban parties. It is rumored that an interview will soon take place between Dulce and prominent revolutionists in Havana. Should this meeting be successful, it would tend materially to the restoration of peace. News has been received from Nassau that a schooner recently arrived there from Cuba, after successfully landing fifty recruits and two thousand muskets for the insurgents.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, at Bayamo, says the revolutionary chiefs have concluded to issue a proclamation making all slaves free, and fixed a day after which they shall receive pay for their labor, and they propose to carry this resolution into immediate effect.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The British war steamer Eclipse has arrived with late and important news from Port-au-Prince. The Haytien steamer Salnave seized the British schooner Conch, from Saint Marie with a cargo of coffee and cotton, and carried her into Port-au-Prince as a prize. It was reported that the United States Consul at Aux-Cayes has been roughly handled by the revolutionists, but the story is not credited. There was a fight at Aux-Cares on Christmas day, in which the citizens and troops defeated General Piquet.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The *Gaceta* will publish to-morrow a proclamation by the Captain-General, granting a general and absolute amnesty for all political offenses, and pardoning all persons, whether now confined in prison, or hiding, or absent from the country.

General Dulce will issue another proclamation to-morrow, dissolving military commissions, and restoring full jurisdiction to the civil courts, and in a few days he will promulgate a law establishing the liberty of the press. The public prints will be permitted to discuss, without the intervention of the censor, all questions except those relating to slavery and the dogmas of the Catholic Church.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exempted from Tax.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The House passed the Senate bill exempting naval machinery for the Government from the internal revenue tax, with an amendment providing that the tax which had accrued prior to April 1, 1868, shall not be included. When the House went into Committee of the Whole on the

Military Academy Appropriation Bill,

General Logan began a speech against what is known as Jenckes' Civil Service bill. He regards the bill as wrong in principle, and opposed to the genius of our institutions. He regarded the manner in which the bill had been received by the people and press as an alarming indication of a tendency to establish an aristocracy of office holders.

A Murderer Executed.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 8.—William Henry Casswell, the murderer of Abby Elizabeth Saunders, whom he first seduced and then killed, was hung here at 12·50 this afternoon.

Failure in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Messrs. Lowrie, Blood & Hammond, wholesale dry goods dealers, failed here to-day. Liabilities not stated.

Foreign Items.

—The Prussian senators have not seen the end of their troubles yet. Their cry for retrenchment has been visited upon them with humorous vengeance. When the Rhenish members presented themselves the other day at the Bureau to obtain, as is customary in that simple-minded country where it is the candidate and not the voter who is compensated, their travelling expenses, they received to their amazement one thaler less than they had paid. On their remonstrance the clerk politely pointed out to them that since the last session certain branch lines had been opened by which they might have saved just three shillings. It was useless for the senators to plead that they had not used these new lines because they never heard of them, and, indeed, they were not quite open to traffic. The M. P.'s paid, but their grumbles are loud and continuous.

—The sculptures from Halicarnassus, which, on their arrival in London, were deposited in temporary sheds erected for their reception outside the British Meseum, are now in process of removal to the interior, and will be disposed of in the Egyptian, Elgin, and Roman galleries. In the Roman gallery an additional shelf has been provided for a number of ancient busts, and the walls are colored to a higher shade of red, adapted to give effect to the marbles. A statue of Hadrian, from Cyrene, of great antiquity, is also placed in this gallery. Some very interesting statues from the recently-acquired Farnese collection have been arranged in the Egyptian saloon; the *bassi relievi*, and detached friezes, together with a figure of Mercury and the ancient copy of the famous Diadermenos, are now exhibited in the different sculpture galleries.

—The Russian Government has decided upon assisting the starving Finns by sending them out bodily to colonize the Amoor regions. An old German vessel has been bought for this purpose at the price of 30,000 roubles, and the emigrants will be carried by instalments from Bremen. Every man is to receive, on his arrival, two hundred acres of ground, free of taxes, for twenty-four years, together with the necessary implements, cattle, etc. This stock, as well as the expenses of the journey, is to be repaid in eight years' time, by instalments, to commence after the fourth year. The four-and-twenty years over, the colonist will be called upon to pay a tax for his land, at the moderate rate of twenty-four roubles annually. It is said that the Finns are very grateful, and that both they and Russia are likely to profit greatly by this colonization.

—The statement issued on behalf of Mr. Peabody's trustees appears to dispose completely of the complaints concerning the administration of the fund, for in the first place an account is given of the occupations of persons in possession of the buildings already erected, and in the next it is shown that these tenants receive low wages and pay a very moderate sum as rent. It was Mr. Peabody's own design to assist the industrious poor, not to do the work of parochial authorities by attempting to deal with actual pauperism. The poor, as he believed, suffer many disadvantages from not having comfortable and decent homes, and to the supply of this special want he wished his fund to be devoted. When three excellent rooms can be had free of rates and taxes for 5s. a week, with baths, washing-rooms, and laundries in the house for the use of tenants, it is obvious to us all how much reason there was in the charge that the fund was being turned into a "commercial speculation." It is quite evident that the complainants wrote, as many people like to write, without taking the trouble to acquire proper information beforehand.

—If there had been any doubt as to the current of popular opinion in France on the subject of capital punishment, it would be set at rest by the conclusion of the trial of the Marseilles prisoners. It is clear that there is no crime so horrible, no murder so cruel and dastardly, but that the discriminating eye of a French jury can discover in it the extenuating circumstances which save the perpetrator from the guillotine. There never was a case more surely proved than that against the man Joye. He had not only supplied the poison which had enabled two of the wives to kill their husbands, but had actually persuaded one of them to commit the deed. From beginning to end there is no shadow of excuse for him. He murdered for pay. Yet this wretch is sentenced not to death, nor even to penal servitude for life, but only for twenty years. Mdmes. Ville, Gabriel, and Fanny Lamberte are let off with the same punishment, Salvago being condemned for life. As to Flayol and Marie Dye, they, as might be expected, escaped scot free. Joye himself appears to have thought that in his instance the proverbial laxity of a French jury would give way, for whilst in prison he tried to commit suicide in three different ways. This was just the instance where death inflicted by justice would have the deterrent effect which mankind has always ascribed to it.

—There is no new thing under the sun. The velocipede mania which is now at its height in France was very violent in England fifty years ago. A colored engraving published by Ackerman in February, 1819, shows the "Pedestrian Hobbyhorse, now exhibiting at 377 Strand, Mr. Johnson, patentee, 75 Long-Acre." It is identical with the two-wheeled velocipede now to be seen all over Paris (where it has penetrated to the stage in *Hop-o'-my-Thumb*, at the Athénée), except that it was worked not by treadles attached to one of the wheels, but by putting the feet to the ground on each side, just as the present French velocipede has to be started. The description given on the engraving says:—

This machine is of the most simple kind, supported by two light wheels running on the same line; the front wheel turning on a pivot, which, by means of a short lever, gives the direction in turning to one side or the other. the hind wheels always running in one direction. The rider mounts it and seats himself in a saddle conveniently fixed on the back of the horse (if allowed to be called so) and placed in the middle between the wheels; the feet are placed flat on the ground, so that in the first step to give the machine motion, the heel should be the part of the foot to touch the ground, and so on with the other foot alternately, as if walking on the heels, observing always to begin the movement very gently. In the front, before the rider, is placed a cushion to rest the arms on while the hands hold the lever which gives direction to the machine, as also to balance it if inclining to either side when the opposite arm is pressed on the cushion.

As was the custom of the day, a cloud of colored caricatures at once appeared, the legend beneath one of which, published by Tegg, representing a race between a horse and the velocipede, carries the origin of the machine further back. "This famous hobby-horse was bred in Germany; after winning everything there, was shipped for Long-acre." Another, published by John Hudson, of Cheapside, is a fierce veteran mounted on a velocipede, which is called "The Dandy Charger." One of Tegg's shows Richard III offering his kingdom for a horse, and Sir William Catesby, instead of replying, "Withdraw, my lord, I'll help you to a horse," says, "My liege, here's a swift hobby will convey you from the field as fast as your legs will permit you." The following weak lines appear on another of Tegg's engravings:—

You have heard of old Pegasus flying, no doubt,
But our Hobbies now beat him, good lack,
For when you are tired of riding about,
You may carry your horse on your back.

Curiously enough, these rhymes have almost an exact counterpart in "Le Petit Poucet," where the actor who enters on the velocipede makes his exit carrying it over his shoulder.

—It is evident, from a letter of Mr. R. Coningsby, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the workingmen are not in any way responsible for the insult lately levelled at Mr. Reverdy Johnson. As we have believed all along, notwithstanding the very positive contradictions put forward, "the middle-class advisers" of the working men have contrived to cast this reproach upon their name. The Reform League did not put a stop to the dinner in its official capacity; but the leaders of the League did, prompted by their invariable desire to associate their names with everything in which the workingmen are taking a part. According to Mr. Coningsby's statement, the person who is chiefly responsible, as far as public acts were concerned, for most unworthy treatment of the American Minister is Mr. Beales, that well-tried and judicious friend of the workingman. He thrust himself into the affair apparently with a predetermined purpose to bring it to confusion; but behind Mr. Beales were "the well-meaning men who, without the possibility of publicity, direct the tremendous power of the trade unions." It is probably not difficult to identify the "gentlemen who are in the habit of giving private advice" to workingmen. Their temper too clearly betrays them. One can hardly fail to recognize the little knot of extreme politicians who use their influence with the working classes to gratify their personal predilections and disseminate their sour fanaticism. The wonder is that the workingmen themselves do not understand and resent this dictation and "back-stairs interference." Are they not able to form an opinion of their own upon a point of common civility? Must they go to Mr. Beales for guidance? Mr. Coningsby makes a half-pathetic lament over the influence of M. Beales and the other "private advisers." He would have withdrawn from the whole affair at once, but thought it better to remain to the end, in order get the message conveyed to Mr. Johnson by men who might be trusted "not to shake their fists in his face." He explains, however, that he and his friends were perfectly able to carry out the projected dinner to Mr. Johnson, but "were not able to ensure him against possible annoyance from some of the gentlemen who meet weekly to decide upon the policy of Great Britain. Perhaps Mr. Reverdy Johnson may recall certain influences in his own country which may render Beale's quite intelligible. Future American ministers will be very careful how they have to deal with English workingmen.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7·24 | MOON RISES.....4·21
SUN SETS.....4 51 | HIGH WATER.....12 06

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig W. H. Bigelow, Borden, Cork or Falmouth, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr A. Ryerson, Huckins, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Strout, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Sarah A. Staples, Staples, from London Oct. 31, with mdse, to captain.
Br. brig Ida, Horner, 20 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.
Schr Paragon, Shute, from Bridgeport, Ct., with iron to Camden Rolling Mill.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, from New York, with cocoanuts to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday—not 5th inst., as before reported.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.
Barque A. W. Weston, Bailey, hence, at San Francisco 23d ult. reports:—Dec. 22d, at 3 30 A. M., struck on a rock off Point Pedro, it being very thick at the time; the vessel struck twice and then went off; on trying the pumps found her to be leaking very badly, and was unable to keep her free; was towed to the city; at 6 P. M. she was lying on the mud flats near Vallejo street wharf, and had 18 feet of water in her hold.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, 27 days from Port Cabras, at New York 7th inst., with barilla. In going up the bay on Wednesday night, went on the West bank, but came off at high water the next day without damage.
Brig Herald, Creighton, hence, at Guantenamo 15th ult., for St. Jago in a few days.
Brig Branch, Card, from Pernambuco, was below New York yesterday.
Schrs Lamartine, Saulsbury, and Everglade Leland, hence for Boston, remained at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.
Schrs Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem, and David S. Siner, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 6th inst.
Schr Elvie Davis, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Schr Phil Sheridan, Buell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Marion, Leppert, for Philadelphia, was loading at New Orleans 2d inst.
Schr Rachel Seaman, High, cleared at Savannah 7th inst. for Baltimore.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, at Baltimore 7th inst. from Newburyport.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, hence for Fairhaven, at New York 7th inst.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, at Georgetown, D. C., 2d inst., from Boston.
Schrs R. L. Tay. Baker; Ida L., Bearse; and Sarah Mills, Crowell, hence for Boston, at New York 7th instant.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Girard Trust in the United States Supreme Court.

Madeline Henriette Girard et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia. This is a case brought before the United States Supreme Court in the city of Washington, on an appeal from a decision in one of the suits brought by the heirs of Stephen Girard against the City of Philadelphia, to recover the property devised to the city by Girard. The result in Vidal's suit against Girard's executors, reported in 2d Howard's Reports, decided conclusively that the trusts under the will for the college and other charitable objects were valid, but the heirs now contend that the bequests for municipal purposes are incapable of execution in consequence of the passage in 1854 of the act consolidating the old City and the Districts. The will provides that the remainder of the residue of the testator's personal estate shall be invested as a permanent fund, the income of which shall be applied first to the further improvement and maintenance of the College for Orphans; second, to enable the city of Philadelphia to provide a more efficient police, and third, to improve the city property and the general appearance of the city, and to diminish the burden of taxation upon those least able to bear it. The heirs contend that Girard's wishes extended only to the improvement of the old city—viz: the two square miles from South to Vine and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, as it existed at the date of his will, and not to the consolidated municipality of 130 square miles created by the act of the Legislature of 1854.

As the execution of the trust is, as alleged, impracticable for the improvement of the consolidated city, it is asserted that the fund reverts to the heirs. It is claimed that the income derived from the estate beyond the wants of the Girard College amounts to $145,000, and the heirs insist that this sum shall be ratably distributed annually among the heirs.

The case has been taken up on appeal from a decree of Judge Grier dismissing the bill in equity filed by the heirs in the United States Circuit Court. In the opinion delivered Judge Grier says that the effect of the Consolidation act is not that which the bill alleges, and even if it were, the consequences assumed to flow from it are not legitimate. The objects of Girard's charity remain the same while the city, large or small, exists. Whatever the fears of the complainants may be as to the moral ability of the corporation, there is no necessary inability which prohibits it from administering the charity as faithfully as it could before its increase. If the trust be not rightly administered, the courts will compel proper execution upon the complaint of the sovereign power, the Legislature, or of the beneficiaries. Now there is no complaint that the charity is not properly administered, and it does not appear that there now is, or ever will be, any residue to apply to the secondary object (the prosperity of the city, etc.) If that time should ever arrive, the question whether the charity shall be so applied as to have the "effect to diminish the burden of taxation" on all the corporation, or only those within the former boundaries of the city, will have to be decided. In the meantime the heirs at law of the testator have no concern in the matter, or any right to interfere by a bill in equity.

Argument in the case by Mr. Ingersoll on behalf of the appellants is still in progress.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869.

State Revenues and Expenditures.

An analysis of the expenditures of Pennsylvania, as given in the Auditor-General's report, shows that the Commonwealth has ceased to render any very important or essential pecuniary assistance to the general interests of the State. Its sphere of action has gradually been contracted to very narrow limits. It incurs no obligations for new works of public improvement. It contributed in 1868 to the common schools only the insignificant sum of $343,866·99. It gave nothing to the support of paupers, nothing for police purposes, and nothing for the maintenance of prisoners, except the sum of $127,395 appropriated to the penitentiaries and the houses of refuge. Its payments are mainly of the following character:—1. Expenses of the government, which absorbed $845,539·89. This included not only the salaries of the State officers and legislative expenses, but also the salaries of the judiciary. 2. A series of military expenses arising out of exigencies of the late war. 3. Pensions and gratuities. 4. Charitable institutions, amounting in the aggregate to $772,066·20, more than $500,000 of which was for the support of the schools for soldiers' orphans. 5. Common schools. 6. Payments on account of the principal and interest of the State debt, which amounted in 1868 to $6,309,954·55. 7. Appropriations to houses of refuge and penitentiaries. 8. Appropriations for a variety of miscellaneous purposes of no general interest or importance, amounting in the aggregate to a little more than $200,000.

The general policy which has prevailed in the State during the last ten or fifteen years, so far as it may be said to have had a policy, has been to cast upon the respective county, city, borough, and school districts every possible burden of the actual necessities of government that could be thus transferred, and at the same time to greedily absorb every source of revenue, exclusive of tax on real estate. It is therefore not at all surprising that the State finances have been improved, while many of the local governments have been loaded down with a heavy burden of indebtedness. If by any fortunate accident a set of legislators should ever be chosen who would seriously consider the interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth, a useful reform might be effected in the direction indicated, and the present burdens of local taxation would be greatly diminished.

In 1868 the Commonwealth received from a variety of sources, as current revenue, more than $5,000,000. The useful current expenditures paid out of this sum (exclusive of the amount devoted to the maintenance of soldiers' orphans' schools and to the liquidation of claims originating in the war) did not exceed $3,500,000, of which nearly $2,000,000 was consumed by interest on loans.

The financial system of the State should be reconstructed in one of two ways. The Commonwealth should either make larger appropriations to objects of general utility, or surrender to the respective counties some of the sources of revenue now enjoyed exclusively by the State. If the first theory is adopted, the State aid to common schools might appropriately be increased, and a corresponding reduction in local taxation for educational purposes could be made. Various other obligations might properly be assumed, but perhaps the measure suggested above would prove most generally useful and acceptable. If the State authorities are determined to persist in their present policy of shifting the real burdens of local government on local authorities, the latter ought to have their sources of revenue increased. The amounts realized from taxation on personal property, for instance, by State and county authorities, are notoriously insignificant. The Commonwealth derived from this source in 1868 only $277,337·66. If the laws appertaining to this subject were revised and properly enforced, and if all taxes derived from personal property were paid exclusively into county or municipal treasuries, the present onerous burdens on real estate could be greatly reduced, and the financial condition of Philadelphia, especially, might be much improved by such a reform. It is difficult, also, to see the justice of the present system of enriching the State Treasury with all the money received for tavern licenses. While the Commonwealth pays nothing for the support of almshouses or county prisons, she renders no equivalent for her revenues from this source. Other anomalies, equally pertinent, could be enumerated. But it is unnecessary to particularize. The State should do one of two things: either assume new duties or surrender some of her present sources of revenue to the local authorities. General legislation is either totally neglected at Harrisburg or conducted on radically erroneous principles. The law providing that the proposed increase in the salaries of the judges of Philadelphia shall be paid by the City Councils is a striking illustration of the general tendency to transfer legitimate State burdens to the respective cities and counties, and at the same time to clutch tightly the sources of revenue.

We hope the Legislature will promptly comply with the recommendation in Governor Geary's message favoring the establishment of an Insurance Department in Pennsylvania. It appears by the Auditor-General's report that more than thirty thousand dollars were paid by the Commonwealth to the late District Attorney of this city for examining, in 1867 and 1868, the books of the foreign insurance companies transacting business in Philadelphia, and smaller payments were made for similar purposes to the District Attorneys of Luzerne and Allegheny counties. These examinations no doubt served to increase the revenues of the Commonwealth, but they furnished little or no information to the public, in an authentic shape, to protect insurers, to expose frauds, and to establish insurance on the sound basis it has attained in other States. The interests of the Pennsylvania companies are also injured by the present system. If the Legislature could be persuaded to devote a few days to their legitimate public business, they could speedily provide for the establishment of an Insurance Bureau that would render substantial service to all solvent home and foreign companies and to insurers.

Death of Two Distinguished Men.

Two men, both noted, but in different ways, died yesterday—the Hon. John Minor Botts and Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau. Each ended lives of great activity. As on each page of Virginia history, for the past thirty years, Mr. Botts' name will be found, it is well to look at the peculiarities of his character. He was a singular combination of great decision and rapid alteration. Throughout life we believe he was guided by a conscientious conviction of what was his duty and a conscientious obedience to its demands. He entered public life in 1833, and was never out of it until 1866. During the continuance of his political career for a third of a century, he exhibited astonishing powers of adhesion to principles and rapid alteration of those principles to which he should adhere. In 1833 he was a Democrat, but at the formation of the Whig party in 1834 he became not only one of its members, but at once earnest and active leader of that organization. He was a Clay man in Congress, but supported "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." When John Tyler changed his political opinions and abandoned his party, Botts, with a devotion to what he believed right, attacked Tyler with singular bitterness, and broke up the personal friendship which had for years existed between them. During the whole of that mongrel administration he was a very thorn in its side. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and of the Lecompton Constitution, and, following the true bent of his inclinations, became an ardent Unionist. During the war he declined to leave the South, and suffered great persecutions and losses. His property, which was extensive, was continually ravaged by Federal and Rebel troops, and we cannot possibly blame him for being at times indignant at each. With a close of the war came a restoration of his lands, and we believe he died a rich man. His last political act was to attend the loyal Southern convention which met in Philadelphia in September, 1866. In his death his native State has lost a leader who, if not original or brilliant, was certainly earnest and decisive. In many respects he was a representative man.

—General Rousseau was a soldier of great personal bravery and a fair amount of military skill. During the war he was in command of numerous detached divisions, and did good service, although he never had the opportunity of winning any great victory. He was at one time talked of for the highest commands, but that was rather because of the dearth of any other general than any merit of his own. His military career contained a large proportion of romance, but not an over supply of prudence. Like many brave military men, he was not as ready with the pen as with the sword, and in politics was not as well tried as in war. He sided with Johnson in 1865, and did so without a reservation. His error, to use the mildest term, resulted in his promotion to posts which he would not otherwise have attained, although we do not think there was any intentional connection on his part between his advancement and his opinions. He was a good soldier and a poor politician, and his loss will be felt the more as we recall his exploits in the war.

The Chesnut Street Theatre.

The Chesnut Street Theatre never has been popular since it was first opened, and Messrs. William Sinn & Co. having abandoned it in despair, after an heroic but unavailing attempt to make it pay, it now stands desolate in its emptiness, a warning to managers. The Chesnut Street Theatre was built because there was a want for such an establishment: this want still exists, and there is room for yet another theatre, provided it is constructed on proper principles and entrusted to a competent manager. It seems, therefore, opportune at the present time to consider some of the reasons why the Chesnut has failed.

Externally the building is handsome, and a decided ornament to our fashionable thoroughfare. Internally it is an abomination. Some months ago, in articles on the proposed new theatre on Broad street, the idea was expressed in these columns that one of the principal reasons for the unpopularity of the Chesnut was the bad arrangement of the auditorium and the ugly, uncomfortable, cheerless, and barn-like character of the place. Last season Mr. Sinn had undoubtedly the strongest stock company in the city; but in spite of this fact the audiences became smaller and smaller, and even such a talented and popular actor as James E. Murdoch could scarcely draw full houses.

It has been hinted that, the failure of the theatre being a confessed fact, the question of remodeling it is being seriously considered. It is to be hope that this is true, and that the work will be so thoroughly done that there will be no cause for complaint in the future. In the way of reforms needed, the proscenium may be mentioned as the first thing that ought to be attended to. The present affair is heavy and inelegant, and it should be replaced by something more graceful. The niches adjoining the boxes, with their plaster statues, so far from being ornamental, are in excessive bad taste, and they should be removed altogether, and the line of the galleries brought round to meet the boxes. The galleries, too, should be very different from the present ones, and in this respect the Arch Street Theatre might, to a great extent, be taken as a model. The first floor should be divided into a parquet and parquet circle, which would probably give a greater number of seats, and make the house appear more comfortable. As the auditorium is arranged at present, the different portions of the audience cannot see each other. This is a very material defect, as theatre-goers like plenty of company, and a crowded house not only inspires the actors to exert themselves, but it also contributes to the enthusiasm of the audience. Most persons enjoy a play better when they have plenty of company; and the empty benches so often seen at the Chesnut certainly exerted a depressing influence on the spirits of both actors and audience, which was not dimanished by the unappetizing odors of burnt oyster-shells proceeding up the heaters from the restaurant in the basement. A cosy, comfortable-lookinghouse has a decidedly potent effect on the spirits of an audience, and to achive this result the remodelling process should be directed.

The ceiling of the Chesnut is handsome, and might with propriety be retained as it is at present, but with regard to the other decorations a number of changes could be made with advantage. But whatever system of decoration may be decided upon the general effects of warmth, comfort, richness, and elegance should be borne in mind. It will be remembered how, a few years ago, the directors of the Academy of Music tried an experiment in repapering the walls. A pale blue paper changed the whole appearance of the house, and gave it such a cold, cheerless look that the press and public united in one burst of indignation, and it was found necessary to appease the storm by returning to the rich crimson, which was in keeping with the size of the house and the other ornamentations. These ideas as to the necessary changes at the Chesnut have been set forth for the purpose of eliciting comments from others who are competent to judge in the matter. That a decided change is needed we think all will agree.

As far as location goes, the Chesnut is the best situated theatre in the city, and there is no good reason why it should not become one of the most popular. The improvements necessary to make it attractive internally would probably not cost more than ten or fifteen thousand dollars at the most, and the judicious expenditure of such an amount would do wonders.

Under any circumstances the establishment should not be allowed to pass into the hands of other than thoroughly competent managers. If the owner of the building will make the necessary alterations, and then make a proper selection of a manager, there is no doubt but that the theatre will pay. There are gentlemen in this city who would make excellent managers. Mr. Adam Everly and Mr. Barton Hill, of the Arch Street Theatre Company, for instance, are both of them capable of building up the fallen fortunes of the Chesnut, if they could be induced to undertake its management. Messrs. Hill and Everly are actors of ability, enthusiastic in their love for the dramatic art, and they are gentlemen of education, taste, and judgment, who would command the confidence of the public. Mr. Lewis Baker, who it was thought would take the Chesnut at the commencement of the present season, would also make a good manager. Any of these gentlemen know a good play when they see it, they are up in all the practical details of stage management, and in selecting their companies they would endeavor to obtain the best talent available. With the interior remodelled, with a competent manager at the head of affairs, and with good plays produced in the style of elegance and completeness that poor plays very frequently are at the Arch, the Chesnut Street Theatre ought to be and would be a success. The taste for the drama is as strong or even stronger now than it ever was, and three or more theatres can be supported in this city as easily as one, if they are constructed properly and the managers are gifted with gumption. The Chesnut is in the right location to attract the best class of audiences, and the exercise of a little good judgment is all that is now needed to make it the model theatre of the city.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania will be held in ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST Street, To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock.
The sermon will be preached by Bishop KERFOOT, and an address made by Bishop MORRIS
The clergy and members of the Society will meet at 7½ o'clock, in the School Building, in LOCUST Street.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS will preach a sermon especially to Young Men, To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, at the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, corner of WALNUT Street and RITTENHOUSE SQUARE, at 7½ o'clock
Seats reserved for Young Men Medical Students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets—Rev. W. P. BREED, D.D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M Subject in the Morning, "The Heroic Resolve," being the fifth discourse of the series on the Book of Esther.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS will preach a sermon to Young Men, at the request of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, To-morrow Evening, at the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY corner of WALNUT Street and RITTENHOUSE SQUARE.

THE NORTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. LAFAYETTE MARKS, pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M, and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 2½ P.M. All the children in this neighborhood will have a cordial welcome.

DAILY UNION MEETINGS FOR Prayer and Exhortation are held at No. 1216 CHESNUT Street, from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock. Come. The Monday Afternoon Meeting will be at the CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT Street, near Seventeenth, at 4 o'clock.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. HASBROUCK DU BOIS, of New York, will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock Morning, and 7½ Evening.

"MAKE HASTE."—REV. DR. MARCH will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All persons cordially invited to attend.

LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. 10½, "Great Walk." 7½, "Sermons for Souls." Pews free.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D. Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, N. E. corner BROAD and ARCH. Rev. Dr. STORK Pastor.—Services To-morrow at 7½ P. M. Communion 10½ A. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Rev. R. W. HUMPHRIES, pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, h & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4[No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS will be held in SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at 7½ o'clock, for permanent organization.
R. P. GILLINGHAM, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 9, 1869. 1 9 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, 1 1 10t Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 8wstJ13 W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 2t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. P. LAMB,
12 16wfmnJ12 Cashier

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
17 3t ROBERT B. SAYTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8fmwlm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, December 22, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 29 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 26, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, 11th January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th January, 1869.
12 28 12t JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 11th inst., clear of tax.
1 8 4t E MITCHELL CORNELL Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2552 ALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 26 11t CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M.
12 26 13t JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared free of taxes, payable on and after the 12th instant.
The books of the Company will be closed until the 12th instant. [1 5 5t] JOSHUA GARSED.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 12t E. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4, 1869.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.
Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.
1 4 12t WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 4 7t Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an Election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1869, at 1 P. M.
12 23wfmtJ11 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
W. I. BLANCHARD, 1 4 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M
12 31 11t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. No 320 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 18th instant.
EDWARD ROBERTS, Jr., 1 7 3t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—The annual election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
1 5 7t ED. PEARCE, President.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 21st instant
1 11mw9t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE "CLARENDON,"
No. 1516 CHESNUT STREET,
Having met with the most flattering success since its opening, the undersigned assures the public that nothing will be left undone to merit a continuance of the first-class patronage of ladies and gentlemen. All the delicacies of the market will be served at the saloon or at private residences, with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for dinners, suppers, and general catering attended to.
1 5 tuths3t4p TOMPKINS & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.
MISS ANNA E DICKINSON
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.
This popular and distinguished Lecturer will discourse upon the WRONGS OF WOMAN AND THE REMEDY on the above occasion. The Address has been pronounced by the Eastern Press, irrespective of party, to be the most *beautiful, touching* and *thrilling* appeal in behalf of her sex that has yet been made, and with one voice accords her very *happiest* effort.
RESERVED SEATS.....FIFTY CENTS
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PROSCENIUM BOXES, holding SIX DOLLARS
The opening sale of Reserved Seats will commence at 9 o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING, the 12th instant, at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 1 9 1f

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—LECTURES, CONCERT HALL.—"Elocution as an Art," with Select Readings, by SAMUEL K. MUNDOCH, January 12. "The Good Sight," by Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER, January 19. "Anatomy and Physiology," illustrated with models, by Dr. F. G. LEMMERICH, January 26 and 28. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets for the four Lectures $1·50; single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at TRUMPLER'S, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, and at the door. 1 9 5*

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHIBALL O'DOHERTY, 1 1 4w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Delaware, on the SECOND MONDAY (11th) in January next, at 1 P. M.
12 29 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next. A. HORNER,
12 29 11t Treasurer.

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26, 1868.
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, 12 28 12t Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 409 WALNUT Street, December 26, 1868.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 26 stuth7t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 409 WALNUT street.
JANUARY 4, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.
1 5 6t ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.
An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HARPER, 12 29 12t* Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dJ19*

GOVERNOR GEARY'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

The annual message of Governor Geary
Is'nt weary
Or dreary,
As messages sometimes be;
He tells with good nature
To the Legislature
Some things we are happy to see.

PUBLIC DEBT.
Some $33,000,000, the debt of the State,
Which seems a tremendous sort of a weight.
Debt has been reduced, and can be reduced more
By dealing at Rockhill & Wilson's store.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
Happy to say the Agricultural College
Is organized well for piling in knowledge.
And Rockhill & Wilson's good clothes are so charming,
For folks who are studying science or farming.

COMMON SCHOOLS.
In capital order are most of our schools,
Where our boys are trained up to be men, and not fools.
Would recommend teachers, and pupils, and all
To purchase their clothing at GREAT BROWN HALL.

CATTLE DISEASE.
We're sadly in need of immediate relief
Against the great evil of plague-stricken beef;
But every beef-eater, we're free to suppose,
At Rockhill & Wilson's may safely buy clothes.

BE NEAT IN YOUR PERSONAL APPAREL!
To the members of House and the members of Senate
(Oh! great is the pleasure it gives us to pen it!)
He advises a call
At the GREAT BROWN HALL,
To study the styles
Of the mammoth piles
Of elegant raiment
So cheap for cash payment:
And then to tell their constituents all
Of the wisdom of dealing at GREAT BROWN HALL.

All the members of the House,
All the members of the Senate, COME!
All the citizens of this State, COME!!
Also of every other State, COME!!!

AND BUY YOUR CLOTHES
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$1,068,054 02
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	$500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141 000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$1,841,175 12
Legal-tender notes, coin, and certificates	358,842 00	
National Bank notes	26,901 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	14,432 98	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other banks	547,214 97	
		957,315 95
Expenses and taxes		5,899 96
Total		$2,804,390 93

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,353,611 68
Profit and loss	33,279 25
Total	$2,804,390 93

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
15 tuths6t Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
JANUARY 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$402,236 24
United States Bonds	259,050 00
Banking House and Furniture	70,728 87
Expenses and taxes	3,532 00
Clearing House exchanges	81,796 90
Due from Banks and Bankers	63,168 55
Cash Items and Fractional Currency	2,736 20
National Bank Notes	10,500 00
Due from Approved Association in New York	79,836 91
United States Notes and Certificates	142,946 00
	$1,116,582 23

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$250,000 00
Surplus Fund	11,084 81
Profit and Loss	4,657 23
Circulation	219,335 00
Due Banks and Bankers	106,981 49
Deposits	524,543 93
	$1,116,582 23

17 3t E. S. HALL, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS, NO. 247 S. ELEVENTH street, above Spruce.
House furnishing Dry Goods and Linens.
Heavy Loom Table Linens, 50, 55, 62½, 75, and $1.
Fine Bleached Damask Table Linens, 75, 87, $1 to $3·50.
Extra fine Scotch, Irish, and Barnsley Damasks.
Satin Damask Table Cloths, 2½ to 4½ yards long.
Beautiful all Linen Damask Napkins, $1·50 per dozen.
Very fine Napkins, $3·50, $4·50 to $11 per doz.
Heavy Pillow Linens, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.
All Linen Towels, 10, 12½, 16, 20, 22, and 25c.
Splendid Damask Towels, 31c. to $1·25 each.
Richardson's Shirting Linens, in every variety.
All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 22, 25, 32 to 87½c.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, Williamsville, and all the leading makes at the lowest market prices.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Pillow and Sheeting Muslins.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!
Striped and Plaid Swiss Muslins, 20, 22, 25, and 31c.
Plain Nainsooks, Cambrics, and Swiss Muslins.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY!!
Ladies' Genuine Balbriggan Hose, silk embroidered, 87½c.
Gents' English Super Stout Half-hose, 37½c.
Gents' Merino Shirts, heavy, 50, 62½, 75 to $5.

FLOUR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel SPERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, *warranted* superior to any in the market.
Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.
GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
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FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
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No. 1230 MARKET Street,
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MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.
Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.
By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and v

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

THE TAMMANY

is the name of the new place of public amusement on East Fourteenth street, near Third avenue. It is not a theatre, nor a concert saloon, nor a music hall, nor a pavilion, nor a pretty-waiter-girl establishment. My reminiscences of Fox's theatre, on Walnut street, above Eighth, in Philadelphia, are not very recent, but I should say that the performances at the Tammany bear a general resemblance to those of that favorite Philadelphia resort, Only the Tammany, having been a very large and handsome hall, has been converted into a vastly larger and handsomer temple of amusement than the Philadelphia affair. It will contain about three thousand. Its seats consist of orchestra chairs, an orchestra circle, and a single balcony. The balcony and orchestra circle are very extensive, and the broad lobby beyond affords plenty of standing room. It is in this portion of the building that the principal performances are carried on. So far the resemblance is to a large theatre, where the entertainments are exceedingly miscellaneous. The distinctive features of the Tammany are found in a bevy of smaller saloons included on different floors of the same building and also in the general price of admission, fifty cents. It is these addenda which make the Tammany what it is, and give it a character apart from that of any other place of amusement in this country. Let us first see, however, what the entertainment proper consists of, and then inquire into these little bits of attraction that are thrown in.

The entertainment at the Tammany commences at the good old hour of half past seven. On the opening night, last Monday, the inaugural address was delivered at a quarter-past seven, and the curtain fell some time between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning. Since then the programme has been put through with a trifle more celerity, and the last notes of the "Star Spangled Banner"—the signal for the audience to depart—vibrate a few minutes before twelve. The programme is divided into four parts, in which songs, dances, burlesques, pantomimes, gymnastics, protean ism, and orchestral music quickly alternate with one another. The orchestral selections, which introduce each of the four parts are mostly from Meyerbeer and Verdi. By the time the first overture from *Les Huguenots* is over every seat is taken, and hands are ready to applaud Mr. Robert Green in the ballad of the "Wreath of Roses," and induce him to sing, as an encore, a classical composition about a little man in grey, which feat he performs with an amount of facial contortation and muscular exertion which seems to threaten apoplexy. To this succeeds the ballet of "Les Folies," which is probably as good a name as could be given to such a bewildering co ucation of twinkling limbs, and which introduces Mad'lle Bonfanti among the same flashes of applause that used to chara terize her *entree* at Niblo's. Bonfanti remains sole among the *danseuses* for the blackness of her hair. It is dressed with the same neat exactitude as ever, brushed plainly towards the top and back of the head, from which two short curls depend on the right hand side. Blonde hair is epidemic among the ladies of the *corps de ballet* and *danseuses* generally. If they cannot have Lydia Thompson legs, they can have Lydia Thompson locks, and they revenge th mselves accordingly.

After "Les Folies" comes Bishop's Madrigal chorus, the "Men of Harlech," by a quartette of men and a chorus of youths. I hardly think this portion of the programme will survive this week. The vocal performances of the youngsters, whose ages range from ten to fifteen, are screeching quality, and the entire assemblage is somewhat suggestive of a Sunday School class practising its anniversary exercises. Then Mr. Ernee Clarke sings a comic Topsy Toy song, the comprehensive refrain of which is "Squeak, squeak, squeak," and distributes three gutta percha *Topsies* among the audience. Miss Lizzie Dashwood, an expansive female, dressed in bronze colored boots and a large white apron, sings a hoydenish reminiscence, the burden of which is, "I don't care, for I like a little game," the last four words being accompanied by an indescribable action of the legs and shoulders. A "Wooden-Shoe Dance," by Messrs. Moffit and Bartholomew, winds up the first portion of the programme, and gives the audience five minutes breathing space.

The second part is dedicated to the "Pages' Revel," a "corygraphic extravaganza," by Mr. H. B. Farnie. Possibly I have not yet been able to measure the height or depth of Mr. Farnie's genius, but I presume his is of the kind which is shackled by no such inferior considerations as those of orthography and etymology. The profundity of the epithet "corygraphic extravaganza" I have not been altogether able to fathom, but presume it has a remote bearing upon the somewhat unfamiliar art of choreography. In this choregraphic extravasanza, then (and I feel certain that Mr. Farnie will excuse my correcting the spelling of the play-bills), the spectator is certain of two things, one of which is that Bonfanti dances with wonderful grace—she has no arms, poor little lady; she is all legs—and that Messrs. Maginley and Green give a poor imitation of the two men-at-arms in *Genevieve*. Poor as it is, however, it is rapturously applauded and twice repeated.

Part third introduces Messrs. Sheridan and Mack in one of those peculiarities, "The Broadway Swell and the Brooklyn Belle," which have hitherto been confined almost exclusively to the minstrel halls, and which are repulsive illustrations of what is termed by the profession "the wench business." Then Mr. Parker affects to get drunk on stilts, and Misses. Kelsey and Maddox execute a *pas de deux*. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Love give a clever parody on *After Dark*," the shrill voiced boys scream forth another "Madrigal," and at length the sensation of the evening occurs in the transept flight of Monsieur and Madame Senyah, concerning whom however, since they have been in Philadelphia, I say nothing. I might remark, indeed, that the youth of New York, arrayed in the most gorgeous neckties, crowd at this moment every foot of standing room, and that the new Tammany reels with applause.

Part fourth introduces the pantomime of *Nicodemus*, and the whimsicalities of the clown, Mr. Maffit, who, unlike the scriptural Nicodemus, is decidedly lanky. The Victorelli brothers give their triple trapeze feat, which, in point of ease, daring, and concert of action I have never seen surpassed. Here follows what might be called part fifth, for the curtain falls for some minutes to allow the setting of the grand allegoric scene representing the "Birth of the New Year." It is a subject inspired by Black Crookism, but is sufficiently dazzling and lavish in its display of calcium lights and female flesh to act as a crown to the night's entertainments at the Tammany.

The other saloons to which reference has been made are as yet incomplete. They consist of a "Salon de Concert," where an orchestra, Punch and Judy, Magic Tableaux, and French Velocipedes are brought into action; a "Divan," where attendants in Turkish costume serve visitors with coffee and pipes; a "Buffet," where everything to drink can be had for money; a "Cafe aux Dames," where teas, pastry, confectionery, and suppers are to be procured for the paying; a 'Cafe Amusant" and Dorlan's Oyster Rooms—the "Cafe Amusant" being dedicated to a Panorama of Scotland, an Orchestrion, and a new version of *Punch and Judy*. In the Oyster Rooms the style of oysters patronized at the Fulton Market will obtain. Smoking is permitted in the Buffet, the Divan, and the Cafe Amusant. The various attendants are attired in the Tammany Amusement Company's uniform of cadet grey, faced with scarlet, and rendered emblematic with two inwrought tomahawks. The police are indicated by caps and the letter P; the doorkeepers by the letter D; the ushers by the letter U; and the messengers by an arrowhead.

Taking it altogether, then, the Tammany is an institution which New Yorkers will not willingly let die. It furnishes amusements of a better class and more cheaply than amusement mongers at first believed it would. When it is complete in all its details, its popularity will grow instead of waning. Some of its features need expunging. The sooner, for instance, the "Madrigal" with its "chorus of youths" is swept away the better. Even as it is, however, the Tammany is great; the wigwam is not to be despised. Those city sachems whose best wisdom is the wisdom of enjoyment assemble there night after night, and, burying the hatchet of business cares, smoke the pipe of pleasure, the calumet of carousal.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* is announced for this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the Christmas drama of *The Orange Girl* will be produced for the last times this afternoon and evening. On Monday J. E. McDonough will appear as "Old Tom" in Boucicault's drama of *After Dark*, which will be produced with new scenery, appointments, and effects.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the comic opera of "66" will be performed this afternoon and evening, with the farce of *An Odd Lot*.

AT THE AMERICAN attractive entertainments will be given this afternoon and evening.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's Orchestra will give a performance at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

MADAME PAREPA ROSA'S two concerts next week at Concert Hall will present unusual attractions. Mme. Rosa is herself so popular that she would be sure of large and appreciative audiences, but she has also secured supporting talent of more than usual claims to notice. Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Signor P. Ferranti, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. Pattison, and Mr. George Colby are all accomplished artists. One of the great features of the entertainments, however, will be the performances of Mr. J. Levy, the famous English cornet-player. This gentleman has never appeared in this city, but the testimonials that he has received both in Europe and America, with regard to his wonderful command over a difficult and unpromising instrument, are such as to excite much curiosity to hear him.

The sale of tickets for the concerts will commence at Trumpler's music store at 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday. In order to prevent speculation in the tickets, no more than six will be sold to any one person.

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S GRAND MASKED BALL is announced to take place at the Academy of Music on the 14th of January. The Maennerchor balls in former years have been grand affairs, and we understand that the managers are exerting themselves to surpass all former efforts.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—Messrs. Abel & Risley have identified themselves with masquerade balls, and the idea of a winter without one of their brilliant entertainments at the Academy of Music is so distressing that we decline to think of it The public have begun to look forward to the "La Coterie" ball as the great event of the season, and as the star-spangled globes which herald the approach of the carnival season are prominently displayed in all parts of the city, the masqueraders are beginning to make their preparations for participating in the festivities. Messrs. Abel & Risley announce Monday, January 11, as the night when the ball will come off. The time is short and the subscription list limited, so that those who propose to take part in this affair should secure their tickets without further delay.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, the champion of humanity and the rights of man, as well as of her own sex, will discourse at the Academy of Music on Friday evening of next week on the "Wrongs of Woman and the True Remedy." The press of New England speak in the most favorable terms of this appeal in behalf of that very large class of female operatives, and others, thrown upon their own resources for a livelihood, hampered as they are at every turn by the ungenerous opposition of the sterner sex and the cupidity of unprincipled employers, who insist on a woman's doing a greater amount of labor than a man in the same field of employment, but et much less pay. This question of the *status* of woman, and her rights before the law, is exciting considerable attention both in England and this country, and that Miss Dickinson will treat her subject in such a manner as to command for it the attention of her hearers we do not doubt We are deeply interested in all projects that are likely to advance the interests of women and to secure for them a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and as Miss Dickinson has given this subject earnest thought and attention, we commend her lecture to the public as one likely to prove interesting and profitable.

The sale of secured seats will commence on Tuesday morning at Gould's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING

LOWER THAN FOR TEN YEARS.

OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver reduced to.....$18 0

Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00

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BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.

Our whole stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING to be sold out at a great REDUCTION OF PRICES, which are in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.

Call and examine our goods after having examined those of the "sacrificing" houses before purchasing. A fair test is all we ask.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SEWING MACHINES AS HEALTH-PRESERVERS.—It is not the least argument in favor of the universal adoption of the sewing Machine, that they are among the greatest promoters and savers of health The needle has carried its hecatombs to the grave, and to that class of victims the advent of the Sewing Machine has come like a dispensation of mercy. Indeed, there is no subject upon which one's pen is actuated by deeper convictions, or moves with more earnest zeal, than in advocating the widest adoption of these health, life, and labor-saving instruments. Of the various Sewing Machines in use, there are many reasons for preferring the "Grover & Baker," sold at No. 730 Chesnut street. They are operated with greater ease, and do their work more satisfactorily than others, and they also perform a variety of the more ornate and elegant classes of sewing which no other sewing machines attempt. For this and other reasons, wherever the Grover & Baker instruments have been exhibited in competition with others, they have carried off the palm of victory.

DAMP IS THE WEATHER—hazy the nights—muddy the streets—but warm is the atmosphere. You involuntarily throw off your overcoat and throw up the windows of your house. Both are well enough s long as you keep yourself protected from the unhealthy influences of the moist and untimely thaw. To do so you must keep your feet dry when on the street, and your dwelling dry when at home. Gums accomplish the first and good fires the latter. Gums can be gotten at any store, but good Coal can only be procured at Alter's. He has his office at the corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets; his depot at No. 937 N. Ninth street.

IT IS TOO much the custom of our insurance agent a to attempt to advance the interests of their own companies by slandering and falsifying other similar institutions. This is always a confession of weakness. A company of real merit can rely upon the intelligence of the public to appreciate the advantages it offers, and will never feel the necessity of pulling others down in order to raise itself. Such a company is "The American of Philadelphia." It only asks to be heard, and is confident of the approval and patronage of all who will candidly consider its claims.

FROM A. WINCH, Esq., No. 505 Chesnut street, we have just received the "American Economical Cook Book," the Christmas number of *The Illustrated London News* (accompanied by a beautifully colored supplement), *Fun for the Million*, *Punch*, and *Fun* together with "Punch and Fun's Almanac." In addition to the foregoing, there can always be found upon the counters of Mr. Winch the latest out of the foreign periodicals, and all the newest American publications, as well as magazines and papers.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

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GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS.—Every day the name of Estey is becoming more and more a familiar household word all over the land, and morning, noon and night, from thousands of happy firesides, sweet sounds of rarest melody float up to bless it like a heavenly benediction. For, say what we will, and try howsoever hard we may to persuade ourselves to the contrary, no home can be quite complete without an organ, simply because there is no genuine home music like organ music. We may have our Chickering, Steinway, Knabe, Haines, Weber, or Raven & Bacon piano, elegant, fine toned, costly as we please, but there will still be times when its ringing voice will fail to satisfy; moments of sadness of thought, of quiet happiness, of reprospection, when our hearts will long to give echo to some deeper, grander, more sympathetic yes, more human music utterance. Those are the times when there can be no companion, no confidant, no sympathizer like an organ—and we may add justly, like an Estey organ; for that one alone seems to have attained in a compass suitable for home use and adornment, a degree of perfection which ranks it at once with the complete musical instruments of the age.

From the humblest beginning, the gentlemen composing the firm of Messrs. J. Estey & co. have risen surely, step by step, to a proud eminence as manufacturers, and now have at Brattleboro', Vermont, one of the largest manufactories of musical instruments in the country, to which are almost constantly added both building and workmen. Satisfied from the first with no aim short of perfection, they have employed not only skilled and finished workmen in every department but a number of thoroughly educated mechanicians, whose sole duty it has been to invent and perfect improvements. As a legitimate result of this method, they are enabled to-day to offer an instrument which challenges the most uncompromising trial and criticism, and which has elicited the voluntary commendations of hundred of the best judges that can be found. More than this, in token of the American appreciation of honest enterprise, they can show an order book which calls for four hundred instrumen s in advance of the supply afforded at their various warerooms. This may be regarded as a crucial test of merit which it would be foolhardy indeed to attempt to gainsay.

One of the late improvements in their instruments is the addition of a pipe to go to the Boudoir and Double Bank Harmonic Organs. This addition, with its gilded pipes and tasteful carving and ornamentation in black walnut, gives a more imposing dignity to the large organs especially adapted for public use, and makes the Boudoir Organ a rich and unique adornment for the most elegant parlors a d drawing rooms. To our mind the latter instrument seems most beautifully adapted to home use. A more delicious combination of sweetness, purity, and power of tone can scarcely be imagined. Some responsive chord seems to await the touch of every subtle mood. The wonderful Vox Humana Tremolo touches the heart with an almost human instinct when it is overtaken by sorrow and sadness; and when it is glad and exultant the full organ ripples, laughs, and shouts in solid accord, seeming to meet more than half way the touch that gives it life and utterance. The latest improvement, however which they have made, is the Vox Jubilante, which produces an exceedingly brilliant tone, and for some styles of music is even preferable to the Tremolo. The subject is only too tempting; we might continue to descant upon it until there was no longer any words left warm and expressive enough. But we have at least made reasonably clear our well-founded estimate of the Estey Organs, while the simple truth is that they sing their own praises far more eloquently than the most polished pen can in the hand of the readiest writer.—*From Home Journal, N. Y.*

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston Holloway & Cowden.

IT is well to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all Druggists.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS EATING IT: so with Clothing, the proof of its quality is by *its durability*: and the fact of it coming from CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s is proof positive that you will be perfectly satisfied with the QUALITY, STYLE and PRICE.

THE EAR.—Dr. Hartley will not remain in Philadelphia beyond the day named for his departure.

MARRIED.

GODLEY—SITGREAVES.—On the 6th instant, by Rev. L. P. Kiesgood, a. Phillipsburg, N. J., WILLIAM GODLEY, of Philadelpia, to MARY, daughter of the late Edwin and granddaughter of the Hon. Charles Sitgreaves, of New Jersey.

DIED.

CUNINGHAM.—On the 5th instant, JOHN CUNINGHAM, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Moyamensing Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the hall of the Moyamensing Hose Company, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Philanthropic Cemetery.

LAMBERSON.—On the 7th instant, ELIZA LAMBERSON, wife of the late Caleb P. Lamberson.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 714 Erie street, on Monday morning, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MADARA.—On the 6th instant, ELIZA J., wife of Henry F. Madara in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family, also the Lady Penn Union, of T., of which she was a member, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, from her husband's residence, No. 421 Moyer street, without further notice.

SMITH.—On the 9th instant, MARTHA SMITH, wife of William Smith, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1935 Barker street, below Twentieth and Market street, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at North Laurel Hill.

WYAND.—On the 5th instant, JACOB O. WYAND, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets, South Camden on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

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Take them, lest the chain be broken
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1 7 thstu3t Philadelphia.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD HAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1mrp

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Broad Street Property. On Tuesday, January 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. Business Stand. Four-story Brick Hotel and Dwelling, northeast corner of Broad and Christian streets, All that four-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast corner of Broad and Christian streets; the lot containing in front on Broad street 30 feet, and extending in depth along Christian street 81 feet 4 inches. The house is large and commodious and has been newly painted and papered throughout; has been occupied as a hotel and dwelling, and is a good business stand. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Valuable Lots, Broad street, adjoining the above.

No. 2. All that lot of ground, with that part of the one-story brick store-house or office thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, adjoining the above; containing in front on Broad street 20 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet 4 inches, with the privilege of alleys bounding thereon, as a right of way and water courses forever.

No. 3. All that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Broad street, 40 feet north of Christian street, adjoining the above; containing in front on Broad street 19 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet 4 inches, including a 3 feet wide alley, which runs north and south into another 3 feet wide alley running into Kates street, with free use and privilege of said alleys.

No. 4. All that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Broad street, 59 feet north of Christian street; thence northward along Broad street 19 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 100 feet 4 inches (including a 3 feet wide alley on the east, with privilege of building over the same); thence south along the east side of said alley 19 feet, including another 3 feet wide alley; thence west along said alley 19 feet and thence still further westward 81 feet 4 inches to the east side of Broad street.

No. 5. All that lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Broad and Kates street, adjoining the above; containing in front on Broad street 19 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth along south side of Kates street 100 feet 4 inches, including a 3 feet wide alley on the east, with privilege of building over the same. This is a corner lot, and is valuable for business purposes.

No. 6. Handsome modern three-story Brick Residence, No. 1353 Christian street. All that handsome modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Christian street, No. 1353; the lot containing in front on Christian street 19 feet, including a 3 feet wide alley on the east, with the privilege of building over the same, leaving 8 feet headway in the clear, and extending in depth 59 feet. The above house and lot is immediately in the rear of the Broad street lots, and the whole would make a very desirable large lot of 97 feet 6 inches in front on Broad street, by 100 feet in depth. Plan may be seen at the auction rooms. Terms—On each of above properties one-half cash, and balance may remain on bond and mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 9 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—TO CLOSE A PARTnership account—M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Five well-secured ground rents, $54, $40 50, $40 50, $40 50, $40 50. On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described ground rents, viz:—

No. 1. All that yearly ground rent of $54, on lot of ground, northwest side of Newkirk street, and northeast side of Emory street, in Eighteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Newkirk street 18 feet, and in depth on Emory street 80 feet 9 inches to Thompson street.

No. 2. All that yearly ground rent of $49 50, on lot of ground, on northwest side of Newkirk street, 71 feet northeast of Emory street, in Eighteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Newkirk street 16 feet 5¼ inches, and in depth 80 feet 9 inches to Thompson street.

No. 3. All that yearly ground rent of $40 50, secured on a lot of ground, on the northwestwardly side of Newkirk street, 35 feet northeast of Emory street, in Eighteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 80 feet 9 inches to Thompson street.

No. 4. All that yearly ground rent of $40 50 on lot of ground northwest side of Newkirk street, 18 feet northeast of Emory street, in Eighteenth ward, city of Philadelphia; containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 80 feet 9 inches to Thompson street.

No. 5. All that yearly ground rent of $40 50 on lot of ground on northwest side of Newkirk street, 54 feet northeast of Emory street, in Eighteenth ward city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Newkirk street 17 feet, and in depth 80 feet 9 inches to Thompson street.

They are each secured by a two-story brick dwelling house, and policy of insurance of $500.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 9 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three story Brick Store and Dwelling, S. E. corner of Front and Otter streets, Sixteenth ward. On Tuesday, January 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Front street, and south side of Otter street, in the Sixteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Front street 18 feet, and extending in depth of that width eastward along the south side of Otter street 72 feet. Bounded northward by Otter street, southward by ground now or late of George G. Williams and Joseph Fox, eastward by ground of Henry Simons, and westward by Front street aforesaid. The above premises will be sold subject to a lease, with 18 months to run.

Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—FOR ACCOUNT OF the Columbia Building Association.—Thomas & Sons' sale.—Lot Washington street, west of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Washington street, 80 feet west of Thirteenth street; containing in front on Washington street 18 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet 1 inch.

Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
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COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—56 or 100 acres, Bristol pike, above 7 Mile Stone, and near Tacony—mansion house and other dwellings to let. Apply on premises or No. 610 LOCUST Street. 1921*

FOR RENT.

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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
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MEDICAL.

S. SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL

THIS OIL has been in constant use FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, and during that period has been pronounced by the medical profession to be

The Best in the Market.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

CUSTAVUS KRAUSE.

S. SIMES' SUCCESSOR,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH and CHESNUT,

10 10swrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of stock. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and OVERCOATS still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

OAK HALL,

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY MADE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,

AS THEIR

LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOES, 62 CENTS!!!!
Brown French Merinoes 62c.
Browns, Blues, Green Modes, etc., 75c.
All the good shades, 88c.
Garnets, etc., extra fine $1.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH & MARKET Streets.

62 CENT WOOL POPLINS
Double Fold reduced from 88 cents.
75 cent Poplins, reduced from $1.
$1 Poplins, reduced from $1 25 and $1 50.
Bona fide reductions on our Dress Goods.
COOPER & CONARD,
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MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Black Velour Ottomans, $1 12½ up.
Black Wool Poplins, 88c up
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Black French Merinoes, 75c. up.
Black Wool Delaines, 37c. up
COOPER & CONARD,
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ROMAN SCARFS.
Roman Ties, all widths, 25c to $3 50.
38 cent Ties, rich and expensive.
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300 dozen Hdkfs., hemmed and hemstitched.
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$40 Silk Velvet Sacques.
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Reduced prices for many Cloaks.
$5 heavy large Woolen Long Shawls.
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Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

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N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 1mrp

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

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LEHIGH VALLEY RR.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these

FIRST-CLASS BOND

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And Accrued Interest from December 1.

The Bonds are in amounts of

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Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at

SIX PER CENT.,

Free from all Government and State Taxes.

The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Upon a property costing over

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over

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We offer these Bonds as in every respect

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

And will receive in payment for them United States, State, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price.

DREXEL & CO.,

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No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

WM. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

Corner WALNUT and DOCK Sts.,

12 22 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

THE RAILROAD CAR TRUST LOAN, CAPITAL STOCK, $750,000, divided into shares of $1000 each—CARRYING DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The subscribers to the above Loan have united under Articles of Association for the purpose of buying and constructing Railroad Cars and Locomotives, to be leased to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The Articles of Association and the Lease to said Company have been deposited with the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 421 Chesnut street, who have been appointed Trustees on behalf of said association, and are authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $100,000. About $350,000 have been already subscribed. For further information apply to

N. B. BROWNE, President.
R. PATTERSON, Treasurer, 1 8 6t

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A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCV.

LETTER FROM A MUSICAL FRIEND.

Dear Series Editor:—

Seeing that you are now giving *cuts* in your column, I would like a little notice taken of our Free and Easy that meets every Saturday night, in Cherry street, and our boys will all be pleased to see themselves treated to a notice, "seriesly" speaking.

Our "Free and Easy," which goes by the name of the "Convivial Nightingales" among the profane, is an institution somewhat after the fashion of a Mutual Admiration Society. More strictly speaking, it is a Mutual Toleration Society, for when A sings, B, C, and D listen and applaud, simply in order to insure attention and approbation for themselves when their turns come. Do you suppose I care to hear Runkel for the twentieth time—not to say hundredth—croaking out "The deep—deep Sea?" Or can you imagine that the fiftieth repetition of Wilson's squeaky piping about "My pretty Jane" has any charm for me? No! I endure them because my time will come presently, although, to be sure, my rendering of "Champagne Charlie" is a performance not to be compared with such rubbish as the singing of Wilson and Runkel.

This is the portrait of our chairman (chair taken at 8 o'clock). He is Roseinbug, of the well-known firm of Roseinbug, Buginrose & Co., wholesale clothiers, on Market street. He presides over our meetings with a placid solemnity which shows that he appreciates the importance of the position. It is really beautiful to see the deprecating glance he turns to members who rattle their glasses, or whisper, while a song is going on, and it is a joy to behold him flinging himself into the applause, which he guides and moderates when needful. You would hardly suspect him of possessing a very high tenor voice—but he has one, and warbles "Good bye, Sweetheart," with great feeling, when he *does* sing, which is not very often.

This is our pianist, Bradbury, the organist of St. Crispin, one of the suburb churches in which there are more stained glass windows than worshippers; where, in fact, the incumbent with eight hundred per annum is paid at the rate of fifty dollars per head per year, for his ordinary congregation—including the clerk. Bradbury is in a chronic state of maudlin and incipient intoxication when we meet him of an evening. Whether he abstains from alcoholic excitement on Sundays, or whether he has taken to it with a view to *doubling* his audience at church, has never been clearly stated. At our annual dinner he invariably gets hopelessly tipsy, and as invariably insists on playing the most complicated overtures and sonatas. He usually finishes up the performance by rolling his head along the keys when his hands refuse to play—whereupon the chairman has him promptly sent home in a hack.

This is McKinney. He is the life and soul of the society, full of good jokes and absurd riddles. He sings absurdly comic songs—really comic songs, that is, not the vulgar rubbish so called by the "Varieties" songsters. I here represent him in his favorite song of "Bacon and Greens." Everybody likes him, and he is the idol of evening parties. He is indeed vastly superior to the next member I introduce.

This is young Jones. He models himself on the stars of the music-halls which he frequents. His highest ambition is to be mistaken for Vivian or the great Lingard. He certainly looks a shocking little squirt, and we all regret his admission to the society. Bradbury detests him, and is being perpetually harrowed by the discovery that some fine old piece of almost forgotten music has been stolen—and disfigured—by the popular melodists. Jones does not care a bit for music; has no ear and no appreciation. He merely joined our society because it gave him unusual opportunities for howling the imbecilities which he calls "comic songs." I here represent him in his supposed imitation of Lingard, half yelling and half whispering—

"On the beach at Long Branch
One fine summer's day."

It is rather painful and unpleasant for those of us who do not care for such places and such people to have music-hall melodies and music-hall manners thrust upon us by Jones. I despise the little wretch always, but when he begins to sing, pity mingles with contempt. It is a heart-rending spectacle! As he stands wagging his poor, feeble noddle, with a stereotyped grin of affected knowingness on his doughy expressionless countenance, and bellows out in a harsh, vulgar voice the rhymeless and reasonless rubbish which he calls a song, he presents a spectacle which makes one inclined to think Darwin's theory of the origin of man by no means the worst that could be propounded. I would far rather fancy the human race sprang from a monkey than a comic singer like Jones.

Here you have Williamson and Owens. Owens is tall, and possesses a voice that seems to proceed from his boots. Williamson is short, and boasts a tenor that appears to come from somewhere in the top of his head. I have always surmised that the artistic manner in which they look down one another's throats during their chords is to be attributed to each's curiosity as to the locality whence the other's voice proceeds. They are here depicted in the act of singing "Meet me by moonlight alone." It must not be imagined, from their singing duets together perpetually, that they are as attached to each other as Damon and Pythias. On the contrary, they fight incessantly over their music, each trying to select pieces that give him the lion's share of the singing. As a rule, it may be taken for granted that the "sons of harmony" quarrel more than most people—a fact to which we owe the old saying about "first fiddle." In the best-regulated Musical Societies there are perpetual heart-burnings. A, who is first flute, is disgusted because B had a solo given him at the last concert; C would like to punch D's head for drowning his song with a loud accompaniment; E is convinced that in the last glee F purposely sang out of tune to confuse him; G declares that H, who was to sing a new duet with him, which owing to H's absence through illness is left out, is only shamming in order to spite him—and so on through all the alphabet.

The last member whose portrait I give is old Gillingham. He is a wonder to us and a mystery to the world at large. By some he is supposed to have an office down in Harmony court; by others he is believed to be the surgeon of the lunatic department of the Almshouse. He is such a fossilized old party that his age is uncertain, but he is no chicken. He remembers Braham and talks about Billy Quale as of but yesterday, so that he must have had an ear from his earliest infancy. He goes to the opera two or three times in the season, but he does not think they sing as well as they used to do. He himself has a peculiarly weak and quavering voice, which is little suited to compass the little trills and flourishes with which he decorates his songs. He has one or two old favorites that he pumps up at times with difficulty. "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" is one of his pets, but his finest effort is "From the White-blossomed Sloe." His rendering of the touching passage:—

"No, by heaven! I exclaimed, may I perish
If ever I plant in that bosom a thorn!"

is a triumph. Unfortunately, at times he is seized with a violent fit of coughing while he is among the high notes. However, he is not disconcerted, but waits like a plucky old boy till the fit is over, and then to our infinite rapture begins all over again!

This concludes my brief sketch of the Convivial Nightingales. It is by no means an exhaustive description, but it pictures the most distinguished members. Space will not permit me to immortalize all.

Yours, OCTAVE.

Last week was published in the TELEGRAPH'S news columns an account of the new coins about to be issued by the United States Government. We have this week to record, to our astonishment, an issue of a new coin by a private firm. The despatch appeared in Tuesday's *Public Ledger*, in this form:—

BIRTHS.

COIN.—On 2d instant, a daughter to John S. and Johanna Coin, of this city.

We thought we would notice this *item*, and call the attention of Coin-fanciers to it.

A lady, who refused to give after hearing a charity sermon, had her pocket picked as she was leaving the church. On making the discovery she said, "The parson could not find the way to my pocket, but the Devil did."

WHY is a married man like a tallow-candle?—Because he often goes out at night when he ought not to.

A PARADOX.—The best of writing—"To right wrong."

AFTER "PAP."

Reception of Police Applications by Mayor Fox.

They who had occasion to visit the office of our Mayor previous to yesterday must needs have observed upon the door of the room a placard notifying all applicants for police appointments that they could not be admitted to an audience before "Friday at 11 A. M." Not deterred, however, by this kind caution, the multitude of hungry seekers after place continued thronging the "corner," contenting themselves, in lieu of hobnobbing with the Mayor, by vacantly gazing at the windows, impeding travel, and yawning away the slow-footed hours. From early in the morning until late in the evening there they stood. Apparently they went neither to board nor to bed, for you always encountered the same faces and wedged your way through the same crowds. Of course, they all had their applications drawn, signed, and sealed, and flourished them triumphantly in the air, or rattled them with impudent defiance under the noses of the officers whose positions they expected to take. Well, yesterday at "11 A. M." the hour arrived. Ye gods! what a scramble! What a gathering of bees after honey! The first "peep o' day" beheld them still constant on the curbstone, still clinging like locusts to that stairway which led to that room in which sat that man. The "Fox" was in trepidation. He had gained his refuge before the press had become too compact, and had sunk, with a sigh not altogether devoid of apprehension, into the embracing arms of the "Mayoralty" chair. But knowing his danger, he had adopted every expedient to avoid it—had intrenched himself behind a table—had the doors double-locked—had a cordon of Reserves stretching from the sidewalk to the sanctum. Was he safe? Not much. For pouring from the "four corners"—deserting the trees in front of the "Row offices"—ebbing from the taverns and restaurants in which they had been fortified—rounding the angles of the old State House—relinquishing their wonted positions in every doorway near by—the rabble came. 'Twas a sight as good as a circus. Like crows to the carcass they had scented out the game, and not one of the motley throng deflected from a straight line leading into that "door of happy entrance" on Chesnut street. The best man wins! The first bite gets the choice bit! Hats in hand, away they sped it in a pell-mell race to the stairway. The mud flew in flakes from their hasty feet like the drops from a rapid water-wheel—the dust rose in clouds up the steps. In a second after the steeple clock had struck eleven the place was jammed. A spectre couldn't have insinuated itself anywhere. The banister along the stairs was strained so that it creaked again—and the plaster of the walls was dented with the impress of hard-pushed shoulders. Over faces fiery red with eagerness the perspiration flowed in oily streams, and hair, which the occasion had combed for the first time in a twelvemonth, twisted up by the roughing into wonted knots and bushes. Up stairs to the landing they go—but here the current is suddenly checked. A dozen or more policemen—inured by years of experience to withstand just such a pressure—stood arrayed in phalanx against the panting crowd and kept it at bay.

Now the Mayor's office can be reached by two doors.

Said the captain of the defense unto the first of the host:—"Go thou in by that door, and go thou in singly. So it is ordered."

And the whole host heard these words of the captain, and restrained themselves. A deep fear and awful expectation fell upon all. They questioned among themselves.—"What manner of man is he we are to meet? What will come of all this?"

But no one could give answer, and so they communed in their own thoughts.

And time passed away. But lo! one youthful of the unterrified, grew impatient, and opening his mouth spake.

His prophecy was this:—"I say unto you, run not off my brethren; for, as our apostle 'Jackson' has said, 'Unto the victors belong the spoils.' So be not dismayed by our adversaries who keep the way against us. Gird up your loins, and 'the day's our own, my braves.'"

And the host hearkened unto these sayings of the beardless youth, and was encouraged.

Now murmurs arose against the captain of the defense, and the Philistines pressed hard upon him. But he was a mighty man of war, and saying to his faithful few, "Let not your livers quake, nor your bowels fall you," he drew forth his two-edged cudgel and allowed it to fall gently upon the sconce of the most onward of the host.

And the battle waxed hot and fierce.

But the defenders held up the hands of their captain, and right valiantly they kept the way against the Philistines.

And they fought until a voice sounded from the inner temple, "Why pollute ye these holy precincts with wrathful words and deeds of arms? Let peace come upon these troubled waters."

And the armies rested from their work, and were mightily glad.

And, lo! the door was again opened, and a voice was heard saying—

"Make way for some more of the Philistines, for they have gained the right to enter by their importunity. For valiant have been their deeds—for many have been the votes they polled—for worthy is their cause—for theirs is the government of the circumcised white man—for none of Afric's dusky hue shall wield the municipal *baton*. So let them come in by twos and threes, for they shall all be circumcised into the true faith."

And the voice spake no more. And the host raised a song of rejoicing—and they sang all, both old and young—both the weak and the strong. And the uncircumcised Philistines beyond the walls heard the sound of the rejoicing, and answered back "hunkey dory." And joy reigned throughout all the host.

Now they were ushered into the inner room by twos and threes, and there met the reward of their labors.

The side door leading from the Mayor's private office upon the landing was closely shut and guarded. The applicants were admitted, two or three at a time, through the door opening into the main office, thence by a side door into the presence of the Mayor himself. What a spectacle the mass of them presented as they packed themselves away between the two lines of policemen which guided the stream into the doorway of the private office! Old and young—fat and lean—tall and short—white-faced and red-faced—all hair and no hair—respectable and rough—all mingled together into one indiscriminate compound. The heat in the place was intense, and they were intensely jammed, consequently sweating like coal-heavers. They could do nothing but mop and murmur. The process of going through the "sprouts" was agonizingly slow—not more than three in about five minutes—and therefore they had to console themselves with the cheerful prospect of waiting for hours before reached in their turn. And when once they had succeeded in reaching his Honor what did they receive? An appointment?

Nary time! Mr. Fox simply took their applications in the coolest way imaginable, had them marked and put away, and then bidding the poor wretches 'good morning," kindly pointed the way to the other door; the one opening upon the stairway. Not much satisfaction that, and still it was all the miserable waiters and hopers obtained. Thus the string continued, and thus the process continued. Nothing was done save the reception of their applications. No policemen were actually made, none unmade. After lingering for days around the office the Democratic aspirants had to depart yet suspended in incertitude.

The *Age*, which may be fairly suppose to reflect the purposes and sentiments of our newly elected Mayor, in its issue of yesterday morning contains the following:—

"The announcement of the Mayor, that no applications would be received until Friday, did not diminish the crowd in attendance at the office yesterday. Hosts of applicants swarmed in and around the building. Delegations from the various wards and police districts sent in their petitions and waited upon his Honor, but still no appointments were made. There is much dissatisfaction expressed about the appointments of the Mayor, but he has determined to do his own thinking; and until he has sufficiently investigated the whole police force he will make no appointments, no matter what pressure may be brought against him. He has been elected Mayor, and is determined to exercise the prerogatives of his office without fear or favor."

Comment is unnecessary.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

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OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,592·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,847·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	83,693·22
INCOME FOR 1867	$356,666·66.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

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LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
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Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to ovr $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

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No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 13 23

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LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. 6 9 P. M.

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THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
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No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids [illegible] invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points, the rate to be per 100 pounds for the entire distance, and not for [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing [illegible]

Camp Supply, Camp Harker
Fort Leavenworth, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 100 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (no certified checks payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri,

L. C. EASTON,
12 17 1m] Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

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11 25 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
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Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colch
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REME
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible manent cure ever discovered. It is warranted tain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFU
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cure pared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREE
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MAR

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
FOR NEW YORK.
On and after December 15, the steamers of th will sail at noon. Freight taken on acc dating terms. One of the steamers Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and day. Goods received at all times on covered All goods forwarded by New York agent charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to 8 28 6m JOHN F.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QU
TOWN.—Inman Line of Mail St are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 1 and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tu at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL ST
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE
to London	105	to London
to Paris	115	to Paris

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA H

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool
Halifax	30	Halifax
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg men, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons send their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Com Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Age No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philade

STEAM DIRECT FROM L
POOL.
We have now to inform Importers and Sh that arrangements have been made to place of First-class (in every respect) Steamships route between this Port and Liverpool, stoppi at Queenstown to land Passengers and Mails.
A. H. McHENRY & C
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PHILADELPHIA, RICH
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THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MA Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH REC to all points in North and South Carolina, v board Air Line Railroad, connecting at Porte and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the W Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmon Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and tak LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this commend it to the public as the most desirab dium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & C No. 14 North and South WHAR
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond an Point.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO A
Andria, Georgetown, and Washi D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, wit nections at Alexandria from the most direct for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday a from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & C No. 14 North and South Wha
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, ginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CA
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out York, North, East, and West, free of commissi
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Ag No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadel
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFTS
Transportation Company D and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and R Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommo terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & C 1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Ave

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC.

JAMES & LE
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overc ings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and Black Doeskins, all of the best make
The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothi specially invited [2
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

19 & 17 REMOVED TO 13
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEEN
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical M chandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCH DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,
12 8 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, P TORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornam Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every va of Wire Work, manufactured by
2 mwf M. WALKER & SONS
No. 11 North SIXTH

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Church Choirs.

As our article on the music of churches generally, and choirs in particular, has been severely criticized by many kind friends in commendation of our position and by others in condemnation, we renew the subject, with the single hope that in all our churches the singing may become, what it should be, congregational—that each and every person attending the sanctuary should join in singing. It is a beautiful service and should be universally popular. If, as some would have us believe, "Music is the only true religion," we fear there is a sad neglect among professors of religion and those who, from principle, habit, or curiosity, attend divine worship, and the chances of their ever enjoying the blessed fruits of the holy religion of the Bible remarkably slim. But we are not among those enthusiasts. Music is always inspiring, and every heart should be made to praise the Lord, especially when the psalms and hymns peculiar to every denomination of Christians are so varied, so full of instruction and meaning. Some contend they are not gifted with musical talent, and fail to join in singing because they have not voices equal to some of the most celebrated artists of the country. Others again, not quite so hypercritical, do not sing in church because they are not familiar with the tunes. This objection has some plausibility in it, it is true, but if all such remain quietly in their pews, and do not try to familiarize themselves with the hymns (whether new or old), they will never learn, and consequently will be compelled to be mutes. To learn anything requires an effort; and our readers will readily understand that to perform any duty requires some labor, some thought, some action, some movement, and unless the earnest "will try" predominates in the mind, no labor, thought, action, movement or anything else can be successfully accomplished. The want of familiarity with a church tune is no reason, therefore, why people should not sing.

Many of the pastors of churches are morally responsible for the great lack of proper music in the house of God. At each service they very methodically announce the selection by page or number of the psalm or hymn to be sung, and then quietly subside into an easy pulpit chair, and while the organist plays the tune and prepares the congregation for singing, he oftentimes bestows his attentions on the refreshment of his memory of his sermon, whose leaves, furtively held in lap or pulpit Bible, occasionally attract the attention of his hearers by an ill-timed rustle. This may be all proper and right, but we think singing is so important a service of the house of God, that pastors, instead of thus manifesting indifference, should, periodically at least, urge their congregations to the full enjoyment, importance, and beauty of holy song.

The choir in Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Locust street, is another of the quartette organizations that can be improved. The organist is a thorough musician, and seems to understand his business, but lamentably fails in filling his parts creditably to himself or to the church. The tenor is one of the best in the city, and the alto among the most efficient, but the soprano is not equal to many of the sopranos in this city who have gained less notoriety, and the bass is singularly deficient. If the soprano and bass were equal to the other voices, and the selections for the opening pieces were more varied and appropriate, the music of this popular church would be unexceptionable.

In Christ Reformed Church, on Green street, below Sixteenth, the quartette choir needs pruning also. The soprano has a clear, powerful voice, of a good and pleasing quality, but which still needs considerable cultivation. A few years of hard, careful study will make her a first-class singer. The alto, tenor, and bass fill up the other parts harmoniously, though there is nothing particularly striking about their voices. The organist cannot even be called a good performer; but as we hear he fills that position without any remuneration, we will not criticize him too severely.

Lord Bacon on Goodness.

Lord Bacon makes the following striking observations in his essay on Goodness:—"If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins to them: if he be compassionate towards the afflictions of others, it shows that his heart is like the noble tree, that is wounded itself when it gives the baim; if he easily pardons and remits offenses, it shows that his mind is planted above injuries, so that he cannot be shot; if he be thankful for small benefits, it shows that he weighs men's minds, and not their trash; but, above all, if he have St. Paul's perfection, that he should wish to be an anathema for Christ, for the salvation of his brethren, it shows much of a divine nature, and a kind of conformity with Christ him self."

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Professor Eli T. Tappan, of Ohio University, has been elected to the Presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio.

—The Rev. Charles H. Hall, rector of Epiphany Church, Wasaington city, has been elected rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., made vacant by the election of Dr. Littlejohn to the Bishopric of Long Island.

—The "Church Almanac" for 1869 gives the following summary:—Dioceses, 39; Bishops, 47; Bishops elect, 2; Priests and Deacons, 2687; whole number of clergy, 2736; parishes, 2472; ordinations—deacons, 108; priests, 98; total, 206; candidates for orders, 331; churches consecrated, 38; baptisms—infants, 26,835; adults, 7067; not stated, 1800; total, 35,702; confirmations, 21,958; communicants—increase in 27 dioceses during the past year, 14,365; present number, 194,692; marriages, 9945; burials, 15,346; Sunday school teachers, 21,711; scholars, 194,046; contributions, $4,457 888'28.

—The Rev. J. P. Hubbard, of the Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island, has been tried by an ecclesiastical court for an alleged offense in having invited a neighboring Baptist clergyman, Rev. Mr. Denison, to officiate in his church, by reading the prayers and preaching a sermon. Mr. Hubbard fared better at the hands of the ecclesiastical court than did his brother, Mr. Tyng. He was acquitted, the court finding that the canon alleged to have been violated, to have been infringed, was "designed and intended to prevent the officiating of persons claiming improperly to be ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and consequently does not apply to the act of the accused in permitting the officiating of Mr. Denison." Very sensible. But why could not the New York ecclesiastical court have a "spasm" of the same kind of sense, and avoid the scandal of the Tyng trial and the wide-spread notoriety of Stubbs and Boggs?—*Presbyterian.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. E. N. Bosworth, a member of the Presbytery of Baltimore, died at his residence in Beltsville, Md., on the 8th of December, 1868, in the 55th year of his age. He was a native of Schenectady, New York, and a graduate of Union College. His ministry was passed entirely in Maryland, where several churches stand as the monuments of his untiring and self-denying labors.

—The Presbyterians are erecting churches at Tomales, Bodega, and Santa Rosa, California, to cost in the aggregate $22,000.

—The Presbyterian church of Milford, Delaware, is much revived; twenty-five have professed conversion; the work is still going on.

—The Presbyterian church of Chico, California, has given a call to Rev. Alexander Fairbairn. It is believed that Mr. Fairbairn will accept this call. This church is small, but composed of good working members. Ground for a church building has been donated by General Bidwell.

—The Rev. Dr. B. B. Parsons has been called to take the pastoral charge of the South Street Presbyterian Church, in this city. Dr. Parsons was formerly the pastor of the Westminster Church of St. Joseph, Mo. At the communion held last Sabbath seventeen persons connected themselves with this church.

—In 1864 the beneficiaries aided by the New School Presbyterian Church numbered 87; last year the number had risen to 205; this year it is expected to reach 250 at least. The educational committee disbursed $29,000. Of this sum, however, only about $18,000 came from the ordinary source of supply, five unexpected legacies and the sale of some scholarships filling out the balance. This year the churches will need to raise $35,000—twice as much as they contributed last year.

—At a late church service, Rev. Glen Wood stated that in the early times, when an effort was made to provide for the support of the Gospel in the First Church, Chicago, Joseph Mecker put down five dollars and William H. Brown three dollars. Mr. Brown, recently called to his reward, left a will by which the American Board and the New School Home Mission Committee will receive $50,000 or more, equal parts. Mr. Brown, at Vandalia, the then capital of the State, was the first convert of one of the first home missionaries sent to Illinois, in 1828, Theron Baldwin. Such are the links of history.

—The Rev. James S. McDonald has been constrained, by the failure of his health, to resign the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church in Sacramento, California. In four and a half years Mr. McDonald has gathered a respectable congregation, formed a sound church of now about eighty members—the whole number received under his ministry is 105—and, with some aid from friends in San Francisco, has secured a church property free from debt, and worth $8000. The church building, not quite finished, is comfortable, will accommodate 300 persons, and has one of the best locations for a church in the city. An interesting church, in the capital of the State, able to give a good support to a faithful minister, is now vacant.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. Dr. Basil Manley, Sr., died at Greenville, S. C., on the 22d December. For about forty years he has occupied a prominent position in the Baptist denomination or the United States, and during twenty-five years of that period was President of the University of Alabama.

—The First Church of this city is making arrangements to commence early in the spring the erection of a chapel on the lot recently purchased by the Church Extension Committee, at Broad and Reed streets. The chapel will cost $15,000. The Boardman Mission School of the First Church is in that section of the city.

—The boys' school at Grand Ligne, Canada, and the girls' school at Langweisl are full—the former having 33 and the latter 35 scholars. The report also shows that since the commencement of the mission between three and four thousand Roman Catholics have been converted, 1350 of whom have been baptized, and united with the churches connected with the mission—an average of more than one hundred conversions each year, since the establishment of the mission by Madame Feller.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The church of which the Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., is pastor, at San Francisco, California, supports two missionaries at the Micronesian Islands.

—The three largest audiences in the Congregational churches of Boston are at the Mount Vernon, Park Street, and Shawmut Churches. Since the settlement of Mr. Murray, Park Street is crowded.

—The Congregational church in Shullsburg, Wisconsin, Rev. A. M. Dixon, D. D., pastor, at their last communion solemnly set apart two brethren to act as lay preachers in an adjacent neighborhood, where a branch church has been organized.

—The Old South Church in Boston owns productive real estate valued at $600,000. The land was occupied originally as the site of two parsonage houses, where the colleague pastors of the church resided. It is now covered by stately warehouses.

—The Rev. J. D. Bell, a graduate of Amherst College, heretofore a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after preaching several Sabbaths to the Congregational church at Monticello, Minnesota, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become their minister.

—The Central Church, Berkeley street, Boston, the Rev. Mr. Todd's, inaugurated this year the custom of presenting a handsome Bible to every baptized child of the age of seven years on Christmas morning. The service took place at the church at the usual hour for Sunday service. A sermon was preached by the pastor.

—The Rev. Dr. Calvin E. Stowe has returned from his European tour. While in Spain he had several pleasant and interesting interviews with General Prim, and saw Marshal Serrano and other prominent actors in the late revolution. What he saw and heard inspires him with hope relative to the future of Spain.

—Congregationalism is looking up in Missouri. Six churches have been organized during the year, making 47 in all. In 1864 there were but two—Dr. Post's, of St. Louis, and Mr. Sturtevant's, in Hannibal. But four of these churches are able to go without the aid of the Home Missionary Society, and the Congregational Union has aided all but three of those which have built houses of worship.

METHODIST.

—The Methodist ladies of this city have held a fair for the benefit of the Methodist Home in this city, and the net proits reached the sum of $23,000.

—Dr. C. A. Holmes is to return to the Pittsburg Conference. He has resigned the Presidency of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and his resignation has been accepted.

—W. W. Cornell, Esq., the efficient President of the New York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presented the new Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church with lots valued at $25,000, on the occasion of the recent dedication of the new church edifice.

—There are 8481 travelling preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of whom 7130 are effective, 860 superannuated, and 491 supernumerary, which shows a ratio of effective ministers to those not effective of about six to one. For the use of the 7130 effective ministers and the 691 who are on trial, there are owned by the church 3810 parsonages, which, making all allowance for the unmarried preachers, who need no houses of their own, leaves half of the preachers dependent on hired parsonages.

—For some reason, the contributions to the Church Extension Society have fallen off more than one-half during the year. They were last year, $88,105; this year they are reported at $42,989 79—a decrease of $45,155'21. The contributions to the Missionary Society have, however, increased $16,161'42, being for the year, $600,886'64. The American Bible Society received from the Church $99,060'28, which is not far from one-sixth of its entire receipts from all sources.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.

Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume. 10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and Lake Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7'30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6'35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9'25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8'15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7'30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8 15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with the Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3'30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9'10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4 00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6'15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7'30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4'45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7'40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2'05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2'45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6'45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7'15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9'25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12'30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7'30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8'00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3'15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4'52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7'30 A. M., 12'30 and 4'00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6 30 A. M., 12'45 and 6'15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4'00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8'10 A. M. and 12 45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 6'00, and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1'05 A. M., 1'30, and 10'19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3'50 and 5 50 A. M., 10'50 P. M., passing Reading at 5'44 and 7 41 A. M., and 12'50 P. M., arriving at New York, 10'40 A. M., and 12'30 and 8'00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M. and 2'05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6'45, 11'30 A. M., and 6 40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8'35 A. M., and 2'15 and 4'35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7 35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3'30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M., and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of Sol. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52'50 each, for families and firms

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12'40 noon, 8 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2'15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 223 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7'45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4'15 P. M., 4 50 P. M., 6'15 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 8'00 A. M., 10'45 A. M., 1'55 P. M., 4'30 P. M., and 6'35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8 00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7'45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. These of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2'00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7'55 A. M. and 4'00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7'45 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8 00 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,
4 10 2

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6'10, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1 2, 3 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'10, 8, 9'40, and 11'10 A. M., 1'40 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40 and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 3½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'50 A. M. 12'40, 5'40 and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2'30 and 7'15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5'20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6'10, 7½, 8'20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 3 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7'45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9'45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1'45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5'00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8'45 A. M., 2 45 and 4'15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10'45 A. M. and 11 30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6'20 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9 10 A. M., 2'10, 5'25, and 8'30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8'35 A. M., 4'55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7'20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3'10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6'30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom..... $2'25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3'00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3'00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6'30 and 8 A. M., and 3 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5'30, and 4'30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6'30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4'30 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6'30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, 4'30, 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11'30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.
At 7'30 and 11 A. M. 2'30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10'15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7'30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7'20 and 10'15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7 30 and 10'15 A. M. 2'30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9'45 A. M., 1'20, 4, 6'30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9'45 A. M., 1'20, 4, 6'30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9'45 A. M., 4, 6'30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9'45 A. M., 6'30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9'45 A. M. 6'30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7'30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7'30 A. M. and 3'30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3'30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1'30, 3 30, and 5'30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1'30 and 3'30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
11 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8'00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10'30 A. M., 1'40, and 5'00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11 50 A. M.
Erie Express	11'50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2'20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4'00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5'30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10 45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12 00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5'00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3'10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3'10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8'30 A. M., 3'40 and 7'10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10'00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9'10 A. M.
Fast Line	10'00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12'30 P. M.
Erie Express	4'20 P. M.
Day Express	4'20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9'40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8'30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4'00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11'30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12'00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11'00 A. M., 2 30, 5'00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5'00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7'00 and 8'10 A. M., 1'30, 4'15, and 7'00 P. M. The 8'10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7'00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way Mail. 9'35 A. M., Express. 2 25 P. M., Express. 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10'45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8'15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	2 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11'50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8'50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10'10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8'00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7'40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10'55 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12'55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	10'00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6'25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7'50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4'20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3'15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8'15 A. M., 3'15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8'15 A. M and 3'30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8'15 A. M., 3'15, 3'30, and 6'00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
1 15 Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Jacob Cramp, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two frame Dwellings, Wildey street, northeast of Palmer street, Eighteenth ward.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, January 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Jacob Cramp, deceased, viz.:—All that lot of ground, with the two frame messuages thereon erected, situate on the southeasterly side of Wildey street (late Bedford street), at the distance of 88 feet 3¼ inches northeasterly from the corner of said Wildey street and Palmer street, late in the district of Kensington; containing in front on said Wildey street 31 feet, and extending in depth southeasterly of that width, at right angles with the said Wildey

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE REVENUE.

Another Glance at the Auditor-General's Report—Curiosities in Income and Expenditure.

The Auditor-General's annual report on the finances of the State is a document which ought to be in the hands of every tax-payer. It is certainly one of the most curious and entertaining documents that has ever fallen under our notice. Having already given the more solid and important portions, we will to-day glance at the curious items which it contains.

Among the first which we encounter is the receipt of $24 from the Adjutant-General of the State, which astonishing amount was realized by the sale of certain "old guns" for which the Commonwealth had no particular use. The original cost of these same "old guns," the precise amount of service which they have done the State, and their actual value at the time of sale, are items which are not made public, but which, nevertheless, would possess considerable interest. The subject of tavern licenses is one of vital importance, and we give in this connection the amount realized in certain counties, in connection with the population of those counties in 1860, and the value of school property, as published by us yesterday:—

Counties.	School Property.	Tavern Licenses.	Pop. in 1860.
Allegheny	$1,142,000	$40,812	178,831
Berks	176,800	3,970	93,818
Bucks	167,800	110	63,678
Chester	253,650	2,044	74 578
Crawford	206,000	1,500	48,755
Dauphin	274,000	4,400	46,756
Erie	279 000	1,108	49,432
Lancaster	803.100	3,567	116 314
Lehigh	104,800	5,662	44,753
Luzerne	247,000	3,372	90,244
Mercer	183,200	1,508	36,856
Montgomery	205 700	2,200	70,600
Northampton	216 500	4,233	47,904
Philadelphia	2,211,420	162 476	565,529
Schuylkill	443,000	7,450	83,510
Westmoreland	286,400	883	53,736
York	141,100	2,263	68,200

The total amount of State revenue from tavern licenses was $279,583, from which it will be seen that of the total revenue from this source the city of Philadelphia is credited with full fifty-eight per cent. The reader can pause here and devote a considerable time to reflections of a very unpleasant nature.

The State revenue from the tax on personal property presents some curious points. The total derived from the counties yielding the largest amount, with their population in 1860, is given as follows:—

Counties.	Tax.	Pop. in 1860.
Allegheny	$9,776	178 831
Armstrong	8,986	35,957
Bradford	5,206	48.734
Chester	3,285	74,578
Dauphin	4 347	46 756
Erie	14,304	49 432
Philadelphia	110 013	565,529
Schuylkill	8,887	89.510
Tioga	11 617	31 944
Washington	8,577	48 805
Westmoreland	6,860	53,736

The total State revenue from the tax on personal property amounted to $267,381. Philadelphia therefore contributed about 45 per cent. of the whole amount, a fact which shows that our city is the great centre of the wealth of the State, if the tax is levied with any regard to justice.

A comparison of the amount of tax on collateral inheritances shows the following:—

Allegheny	$17 838	Franklin	$9,219
Berks	6,654	Lancaster	8,877
Bucks	5,295	Montgomery	6,241
Chester	19,517	Philadelphia	163,241
Delaware	6,003	Washington	6,406

As the whole amount realized from this source was $274 615, Philadelphia contributed over 59 per cent. This circumstance also comes to the support of the city as the centre of wealth.

Pittsburg must be the great headquarters of the peddling fraternity, since of the whole amount realized from Pedlers' licenses, $4370, Allegheny county contributed $1894, while Philadelphia paid in but $381.

Strange as it may appear, Allegheny county takes the lead in Brokers' licenses, yielding $2145 out of a total of $4905, while Philadelphia contributes only $1215.

When it comes to Patent Medicine licenses, however, Philadelphia leads with $1188 out of a total of $2296, Allegheny being deprived of the benefit of this sort of impiety entirely.

Allegheny has more than its equivalent for this deprivation by contributing $1514 for Distillery and Brewery licenses, out of a total of $6689, the amount received from Philadelphia being but $1018.

One of the exceedingly minute sources of State revenue is that of flues and forfeitures; the total amount being only $46 90, for which Irwin Rutledge, whoever he may be, is credited with $25; certain justices of the peace in three counties contributing the following amounts:—Lancaster county, $12; Luzerne, $8; and Indiana, $1 90.

The sources of State revenue are wound up by the magnificent bequest of the late Benjamin Wetherby, of Chester county, which yielded to the Commonwealth the aggregate amount of $23 50.

Turning now to the subject of the expenditures of the Commonwealth for the year ending November 30, 1868, we find, at the start, that the members of the State Senate received $36,547 for their pay, *including mileage and stationery*, but not including the postage bill, which ran up to $12,126. Then comes a stationery and "etc." bill, still on Senate account, of Mr. George Bergner, for $3995. Mr. George Bergner, who, we believe, is *not* the publisher of "Purdon's Digest," was enabled to furnish the members of the Senate with thirty-five copies of that invaluable treatise for the amount of $550; also with forty copies of "Ziegler's Manual!" for $80. As the Senate has resolved to have another set of Purdon and Ziegler, Mr. Bergner will doubtless figure to the same extent in the next annual report, Mr. John K. Robinson, who thought he was entitled to sit in the Senate for the people of the Twenty-first district, and who therefore contested the right of Mr. S. T. Shugert to that privilege, received $5488 for witness fees; while Mr. Shugert received $3895; Mr. George Landon, the chairman of the committee which settled the contest, and each of the other six members, received $300; and Mr. W. A. Rupert, Sergeant-at-arms, $6256 for serving subpœnas and attachments, "*etc.*" in the same case; the total cost of the contest being thus run up to $17,934. This showed what a "neat little thing" was missed by the Democratic candidates who were defeated last October, in not entering into a wholesale "contest," as they at first proposed to do.

The members of the State House of Representatives made a hole in the State Treasury as large as $107,809 for pay, *including mileage and stationery*; consumed postage stamps valued at $19,350; and distributed among themselves—as they are about doing again—one hundred and five copies of "Purdon," for which Mr. George Bergner received $1050, and one hundred and ten copies of "Ziegler," for which the same Mr. George Bergner received $220. It also appears that the Representatives, as well as the Senators, ran out of stationery, and Mr. George Bergner supplied their wants in this line, without any "*etc.*" involved, to the extent of $7265. The aggregate expense of the Legislature in this somewhat fanciful way was run up to $353,224—$119,770 for the Senate and $233,454 for the House of Representatives.

The public printing account for the year foots up $134,968. Among the more noticeable items is one of $7825 paid to Mr. George Bergner for publishing the *Daily Legislative Record* for the session of 1867, and another of $24,920 paid to the same Mr. George Bergner for publishing the *Daily Legislative Record* for the session of 1868.

The aggregate expenses of the State government are set down as follows:—

Senate	$119,770
House of Representatives	233,454
Public Printing	134 968
Executive Department	32,555
Auditor-General's Office	21,190
Treasury Office	11,090
Surveyor-General's Office	24 377
Judiciary	269,898
Attorney-General's Office	5,939
Packing and forwarding laws	1,299
Total	$845,540

Aid to Charitable Institutions.

The aid extended by the State to charitable institutions was as follows:—

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	$34,752
Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind	33,560
Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children	15,000
State Lunatic Hospital	28 000
Northern Home for Friendless Children	5,000
Pittsburg Sanitary Soldiers' Home	7,500
Marine Hospital of Pennsylvania, at Erie	17,500
Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania	2,500
Scott Legion, Philadelphia, for enlargement of their vault	1,000
School of Design at Philadelphia	500
Soldiers' Home in the city of Philadelphia	2,500
State Hospital, Northern District, for the purchase of the farm for location of said hospital	50,000
School of Design at Pittsburg	500
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	57,916
Soldiers' orphans' schools	510,898
Total	$772,066

Reformatory Institutions.

The amounts contributed to different reformatory institutions were as follows:—

House of Refuge, Western Pennsylvania	$29,250
" " at Philadelphia	21,250
Eastern Penitentiary	43,700
Western "	33,195
Total	$127,395

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Suspicious Characters—A Railroad Thief—Suspected of Robbery—Stole a Barrel of Whisky—Assaulting a Policeman—More Washed Clothes—An Owner Wanted—An Old Man Assaulted.

—A policeman of the Seventeenth ward, at an early hour this morning, saw a crowd of fellows going along Canal street, one of whom had an immense bag over his shoulder. The policeman commanded them to halt, whereupon all started on the run, but the one who had the bag lagged behind and was captured. He gave the name of William Jones, and in his bag was a chest of black tea. He was then taken to the station, and on being searched three watches and a lot of skeleton keys and "nippers" were found. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

—James McConnell was arrested this afternoon by Policeman Burleigh, at the Baltimore Railroad depot, for stealing car couplings and bolts. He had a car full of these articles when overhauled. Alderman Dallas committed him for trial.

—A man named Vance, while in French's restaurant, on Lombard street, below Nineteenth, lost $200 last night. Samuel Dever was subsequently arrested by Policeman Ewing, of the Fifth district, on the charge of committing the theft, and, after a hearing before Alderman Patchel, was held for a further hearing.

—Patrick King is alleged to have removed a barrel of whisky from McGee's tavern, at Fifteenth and Vine streets, and on being arrested and taken before Alderman Pancoast, he was sent below for trial.

—Policeman Craig was assaulted at 2 o'clock this morning, at Forty-first and Market streets, by two fellows, who, in their attack, attempted to take his blackjack from him. He however succeeded in mastering both, and taking them to the station, Alderman Maule held them to answer.

—John Duffy was at Fifteenth and Jefferson streets last night with a bag of washed clothes of which he could give no satisfactory account. Policeman Myers took charge of him and conducted him before Alderman Hood, who bound him over for a further hearing.

—James Casperson was driving two sheep through the Tenth Police District yesterday. A policeman took him into custody on suspicion of having stolen the animals from the drove-yard in West Philadelphia. An owner is wanted for them at the station, Front and Master streets.

—In a fight which occurred a few days ago, Joseph Reilley took occasion to disfigure the countenance of a man named Stimmers, and then the latter took occasion to have a warrant issued for the former. Being arrested and looked up, Alderman Morrow fixed his bail at $600 for his appearance at court.

—A lad was amusing himself yesterday with playing a drum at New Market and Noble streets, Albert B. Vornees not relishing the sound, pitched into the lad with his boot. The father of the boy then appeared on the scene and remonstrated with the brute, who then turned on the old gentleman, whose age is sixty, and beat him. Vornees was arrested, and Alderman Toland sent him to prison.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 287, being an increase of 66 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 141 were adults, 146 minors; 219 were born in the United States, 62 were foreign, 6 were unknown, 10 were people of color, and 6 from the country. Of the number, 9 died of congestion of the brain, 22 inflammation of the lungs, 1 dysentery, and 6 marasmus; 10 disease of the heart; 13 of scarlet fever; 13 of typhoid fever; 11 of debility, and 13 of old age. The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Wards.	Wards.
First	8 Fifteenth	17
Second	9 Sixteenth	12
Third	13 Seventeenth	14
Fourth	13 Eighteenth	16
Fifth	8 Nineteenth	31
Sixth	4 Twentieth	14
Seventh	18 Twenty-first	7
Eighth	4 Twenty-second	10
Ninth	3 Twenty-third	9
Tenth	2 Twenty-fourth	7
Eleventh	5 Twenty-fifth	10
Twelfth	8 Twenty-sixth	8
Thirteenth	8 Twenty-seventh	11
Fourteenth	10 Twenty-eighth	2
Unknown	6	

A CORRECTION.—THE TELEGRAPH yesterday afternoon contained a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, in which it was stated that *Rev.* Charles H. Hart, Historiographer of the Society, had presented a certain memorial. This morning we received a communication from Mr. Hart, desiring us to remove the title of Reverend from his name, as, instead of being a clergyman, he is an attorney-at-law. Referring to the prefix *Rev.*, he says:—

"Considering this a title too sacred to be carelessly bestowed upon a common layman and worn unnoticed by him, I would be indebted if you would, without delay, make the necessary correction."

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Friday night Francis Coyle was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital with a severe injury in the head, which it is feared will result fatally. It seems that he was standing in the door of his tavern, at Twenty-sixth and South streets, about 9 o'clock on that evening, and was struck in the head with a brick, which it is alleged was thrown by Jacob Carr, a brother-in-law. Carr has not been arrested.

THE TREASURER OF THE UNION LEAGUE, James S. Claghorn, Esq., will receive contributions from the members and other citizens in aid of the family of James Winter, of the Philadelphia Engine Company, who lost his life at the late fire in Broad street. They may be left at the League House or at the Commercial National Bank.

SERMONS TO YOUNG WOMEN.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage for some weeks has been delivering a course of sermons to young women. At the close of his discourse last Sunday evening he stated the sermon for to-morrow night would be on "The Dominion of Fashion."

FISHED OUT OF A DOCK.—Yesterday afternoon Mary Carr, while in an intoxicated condition, fell into the dock at Lombard street, Schuylkill. She was fished out by the police of the Fifth district.

PAWNBROKERS' LICENSES.—The following additional licenses have been issued by the Mayor to pawnbrokers:—Jacob Sailinger, Hyman & Harris, Thomas H. Hellings, Isaac Henry, and Isaac Nathans.

LICENSED PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.—This morning the following places of amusement were licensed for the ensuing year:—Musical Fund Hall, Eleventh Street Opera House, and Germania Orchestra Hall.

ADMITTED.—On motion of Furman Sheppard, Esq., Charles Howson was this day admitted to practice in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia.

DROWNED.—A boy named McMichael, aged twelve years, was drowned this morning in a brick-pond at Twenty-seventh and Federal streets.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

To accommodate our business, we have removed to our new and spacious Warehouse,

No. 20 S. SIXTH STREET AND NO. 11 DECATUR STREET,

where, with increased facilities, we trust to be able to meet the wants of the trade and the consumers of paper generally.

17 6t T. MEGARGEE & CO.

SNYDER & CADWALLADER,

CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

12 15 1m 8p No. 930 ARCH STREET.

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₩ cts.
₩ lb.
Pot, 1st st 100@7 75 @7 87½
Pearl, 1st s'rt nominal
CANDLES—DUTY: 24c.
₩ lb.
Sperm, ₩ lb.— @48
Do.pALE&Co—58 @—
Do Do J'd&My—48 @—
Adam'se City—21 @23
Adam'e State— @—
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1 25 ₩ ton.
Liv.Orr'ston— @—
Sidney— @—
Pictou— @—
Anth. ₩2,000lb.. 9 50@10 00
COCOA—DUTY: 5 c. ₩ lb.
Marac'o gidined 28 @30
Guayaq'l " " 9½@ 10
Para " " — @—
St. Dom'o " " — @—
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c ₩ lb
Java,wh'e,₩lb'd.21½@23½
Jamaica— 14 @15
Laguayra— 14½@17
Maracaibo— 14½@17½
St. Dom.,cash— 14 @14½
COPPER—(KUPFER)—
DUTY: Pig and Bar, 2½c and Sheathing, &c. ₩ lb.
Am'can Ingot—23½@24½
Sheathing, new (suits) ₩ 9— 33 @—
Sheath'g, old— 20 @21
Sheath'g yel.— 26 @—
Pig, Chile— @—
Bolts— 33 @—
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol 1 97½@—
Aloes, ₩ lb.— @30
Acetocrotine—75 @85
Alum— 2½@—
Ant'yreg, gid —13 @13½
Argols rel. gid—23 @27
Arsenic, pow'r'd 2¼@— 3
Assafœtida— 25 @ 40
BalsamCapivi—78 @ 80
Balsam Tolu...125 @—
Balsam Peru.— @3 80
Berries, Perra gid27 @—
Berries, Turk— @—
Bi-carb Soda, gd.3 85@ 4 00
Borax, refined—36 @—35
Brimstone, roll— 4 @—4½
Brimstone flor— 5½@— 5¾
Brim'e,₩ tn.g5 00@ 5 50 00
Camph'r₩lb.mod.g— @ 90
Camphor, ref.— @1 07½
Cantharides— @1 00
Car. Ammonia—18 @—18½
Cardamoms—3 75 @4 00
Castor Oil— 35 @—
Chamomile Fl— 15 @—50
Chlorate Potash, gold— 38½@—
Cochineal Hs gd75 @—80
Coch. Mex. gold — @—70
Copperas, Am. — @—2
Cream Ta. g'd— @—30
Cubebs, E.— @—30
Cutch, gold— @— 8¾
Epsom Salts— 1¾@— 2
Gamboge—1 75 @2 00
Gum Arabic, 1st— @—37 @—38
Gum Arabic, pkd— @—45 @—75
Gum Benzoin— 80 @—85
Gum Myrrh, E. L— @—
Gum Myrrh, Ty— @—55
Gum Trag., 1st— @—35 @—40
Gum Trag., 2d— @—60 @1 00
Hyd. Pota 1.ng. and Fr, gold 3 65 @3 70
Ipecacuanha, Br— 3 00 @3 75
Jalap in bd gid— @—85 @—90
Lac Dye gold— @—
Licorice Paste—24 @—32
Madder, Dutch gold— 13½@— 14
Madder, French gold— 15@—
Manna, small flake— @5—
Manna, large flake— 1 70@ 1 75
Nutgalls, bk— @—35
Oil Bergt— @ 6 00
Oil Cassia— @ 3 50
Oil Lemon—4 00 @ 4 50
Oil Peppermt— @ 4 75
Oil Orange— @—
Opium, Ty.g'd 16 00 @14 50
Ox. Acid ₩ lb— @—42
Phosphorus— @—85
Prus. Potash— @—36
Quicksilver— @—76 @—77
Rhubarb, Chi— 2 25 @3 25
Saleratus, c'n— @—
S. Am'iac g'd— @5½@— 9
S. Soda, gold— 1 75 @—
Sarsa'illa, Hon in bd gold.— @—30
Sarsa'illa, Mex. in bd gold.— @—
Senna, E. I.— @—
Senna, Alex.— @—50
Shellac— @—49
Soda Ash ₩ ₩ c. gold— @2 25
S. Lead, w. gd— @—
Sulph. Quin. 2 20 @2 25
Tar, Acid, g.— @—48 @—48½
Verdigris, g.— @—49
Vitriol Blue— @—11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30% ad val.
PrimeWest'n— @—85
Tennessee— @—
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel, $2; Herrings, $1; Salmon, $8; Other pickled, $1 50 ₩ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ₩ 100 lbs.
DryCod ₩ cwt.7 25 @—
Pick'd Scale.4 50 @4 62½
Pickled Cod.. 5 25 @5 50
Mack'rel No. 1— @—
Mackerel No. 1, small.....21 50 @22 00
Mack. No2.M.17 50 @18 00
Mack. No.3.M.13 00 @13 50
Salm'nPic.N.26 00 @26 50
Bal. Pic. Ice— @34 00
Shad. Ct. No.1, ₩ bf. bbl— @—
Her'g Pick'd— @—
Her'g Sc'd'z— @—40
Herring, No.1— @—
FLAX—DUTY: $15 ₩ ton.
North Riv. ₩ lb— 16 @—24
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY: 20 ₩ cent.
Sour— 6 00 @7 50
Ex. Amber Ill., Ohio, & Mich... } 8 00 @10 00
Ohio Shipping, } 7 00 @7 35
Ohio ex. bds. 9 85 @10 20
Genesee do.. 9 00 @10 75
Canada Sup.— @—
Canada extra 8 50 @11 00
Brandywine.. 8 50 @11 50
Georgetown.— @—
Calif'a & Oregon... } 5 00 @11 50
Alexandria— @—
Balt. How'dat— @—
Rye Flour— 6 20 @8 50
Corn Meal— 4 70 @5 00
do. Brandy'e— @5 50
do. Punch— 6 25 @6 75
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, 5c.; Almonds, 6@10c. shelled and not shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Sardines 5@, Grapes 25, and Fruits to Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 25 ₩ cent.
Rais.Sh.₩ bck 6 62½@6 75
Rais.bch & layrs 5 15 @5 50
Curr'nts, Zante— @—
Citron— @—
Almonds, Sicily soft shell.— @—14
Alm's shell d.— @—45
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on Skins, 10 ₩ cent ad val.:
Beaver ₩ pce:
" North'n lb 1 50 @5 00
" Southern 1 00 @2 00
" Western.. 1 25 @4 50
OtterNo'thpce 3 00 @5 00
" Western.. 4 00 @6 00
Red Fox N'th 1 75 @2 25
Raccoon S'th— 40 @ 50
" West.com— 75 @1 00
" North — 75 @1 25
MinkNorth'n 3 00 @5 00
" Western.. 3 00 @6 00
Marten, N'th 5 00 @20 00
Goat, Curacoa— 45 @—47½
" Mex. ₩ lb— @—
Deer, Real @— @—51
" S. Juan— 42½@— 45
GRAIN—DUTY: 10c. ₩ bush.
WheatWSpr'g— @—
" Cal'a... 2 10 @2 25
" Ohio— @—
" Mich.. 2 15 @2 30
Chicago, No.1. 1 70 @1 72
do. No.2. 1 65 @1 62
do. No.3. 1 40 @1 55
Milw'k, No. 1 70 @1 73
do. No. 2 1 60 @1 68
do. No. 3 1 50 @1 54
Rye State— 1 47 @1 58
Corn, So. w.y. 1 40 @1 06
" " yellow 1 00 @1 04
" mixed 1 05 @1 12
" Western } @—
Barley— 2 00 @2 20
Barley, malt 2 15 @2 20
Oats, State— 76 @—78
" Ohio — 76 @—78
" Jersey — 66 @—72
Peas, blu. ₩ bu— @—
GUNPOWDER—DUTY: 6 cents ₩ lb, and 20 ₩ ct. ad val.
Blasting ₩ 25 lb— @4 00
Shipping— @4 50
Rifle— 6 50 @—
HAY—
N Rin bls ₩ 100 lb— 80 @1 00
HEMP—DUTY: Russia $40; Manilla $75; Jute $15; Italian, $40; Sun and Sisal, $15 ₩ ton.
Russia cl't'n 350 @350 00
Sisal, gold — @15@—10
Manilla, ₩ lb, gold— 11¼@— 11¾
Jute, gold— 5 @— 5½
Amer. und'd —@— —
Do. dressed...275 00@315 00
HIDES—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad valorem, gold
R.G.&B.Ayres Ga Slt Cow — 11½@—12
Do.do.gr.sld...—22 @—
Oronoco— 21 @—
San Juan— 18½@—19½
Savanilla, etc— 12½@—13½
Maracaibos&d—14 @—15
Maranh. oxen— 12½@—13½
Matamorsa— 16 @—18
P. Cabello— 15 @—19
Vera Cruz— 18½@—20
Dry South gid.— 11 @—13
California dry— 12½@13—13½
Calcutta Buff. gd— 15 @—18½
Do. Kips ₩ pce— 15 @—16½
Do. green— 13 @—13½
Green SaWest— @—
CitySlaughter— 11½@—12½
HONEY—DUTY: 20c. ₩ gal.
Cuba, @ gal., duty paid— @—30 @—32½
Cuba in bond gd— @—
HOPS—DUTY: 5 cents ₩ lb.
1868— @—20
1867— @—
Bavarians— @—20
HORNS—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad val.
Ox, R. A. & R. 7 00@8 00
G. & C.— @6 00
INDIGO—DUTY: Free.
Bengal, ₩ lb...170 @2 25
Madras gold.—98 @1 05
Manilla gold.—70 @1 62½
Caraccas, gold— @—
Guatemala, gld.1 25@1 40
IRON—DUTY: Bars $17; R. R. $70 ₩ 10s; Boiler and Plate, 1¾c. ₩ lb; Hand Hoop, and Scroll, 1¾@2c. ₩ lb. Pig, $9 ₩ ton. Sheet, &c. ₩ lb.
Pig, Engl an. & scotch, ₩ ton, 40 00 @42 00
Pig, Am'can 40 00 @42 00
Bar, Eng. ref. 55 00 @60 00
Bar, Eng. "gn.. 90 00 @— —
Sheet, Russia, 1st qual. ₩ lb—10¼@—11½
Sheet, English & American— 5½@— 7
LEAD—DUTY: Pig, $2 00 ₩ 100 lbs.; Pipe and sheet, $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.
Galena— @—
Spanish, gold.. 6 87½@6 45
Bar, net— @10 50
Sheet & Pipe, net— @12 00
LEATHER—DUTY: 30 to 35—Upper, 30 ₩ cs. ad val
Oak (S) Lt. ₩ lb—38 @—42
Oak, middle—38 @—46
Oak, heavy—40 @—46
Oak, crop—42 @—45
Hemlock, light—28 @—29½
Hemlock, mid—28 @—30
Hemlock, heavy—25 @—28
Hemlock, dam—19 @—26
LIME—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad val.
Rockland, com— @1 60
Lump— @2 00
LUMBER—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct ad val. Wholesale Prices Current.
Timber, P. ₩ cubic foot— @—
Timber Oak, Oc— @—
Timber, Gal Y P (by car) ₩ ft— @—32
East'n Spruce per M...15 00 @19 50
Cedars, ₩ inch — @—
Do. sawed, ₩ bill, ₩ M— @—
Do saw'd ₩ 2d— @—
Do Ced. 2 ft. 1st qual., ₩ M— @—
Do. Cypress, 2 feet— @—
Laths E. & M. 3 00 @—
Slav's W. Ope 110 00 @275 00
" W. Ohd... 100 00 @235 00
" W. O bbl... 60 00 @150 00
Head'g W. O— @140 00
MOLASSES—DUTY: 30c. ₩ gl
N. O., ₩ gal— 65 @— 80
Porto Rico— 42 @— 65
Cuba Muscov...38 @— 48
Cuba Clayed— 35 @— 38
Barbadoes— 43 @— 50
NAILS—DUTY: Cut, 1½; Wrought, 2½; Horseshoe, 5 cents ₩ lb.
Cut, 4 and 5 100 lb 5 25 @— 50
Clinch— 5 75 @7 00
NAVAL STORES—DUTY: Spts. Turpentine, 30 cts. ₩ gal.; other kinds, 20 ₩ ct. ad val.
Turpentine, ₩ gal— @—
Coty, $280 lbs 3 75 @3 87½
Tar— @—
Wilmington— 3 00 @3 25
Tar, ₩ bbl NC. 2 50@2 75
Pitch— 3 00 @—
Resin-com. 2 30 @2 40
Do. No. 2 ₩ 280 lb 2 50 @2 75
Spirits Tur...— 45 @— 46
OIL—DUTY: Palm 10, Olive $1; Linseed, Flaxseed, Rape, 25 cents; Sperm (foreign, fisheries) and Whale or other fish (foreign), 20 ₩ cent. ad valorem.
Olive, 1200 lb 3 60 @— 4
Olive, in c. ₩ gal— 2 35 @2 40
Palm, ₩ lb— 11½@— 12½
Linseed, city ₩ gal— 78 @1 00
Linseed, Eng.— 94 @— 95
Whale— @1 00
" Refined 1 10 @1 12
" Ref. S'p'm— @—
Sperm, crude 1 75 @1 80
W. Whale, crude 1 90 @2 00
Red, city distilled— 85 @—85
L'd Oil, S'p'm 1 40 @1 50
Kerosene, ₩ gal— @—34
OIL-CAKE—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.
Flaxseed— @50 00
PETROLEUM—DUTY: Crude, —c. Ref. 25c. Crude, 40—47 gravity ₩ gal— 17¾@— 18
Refined free Ls. to white (110—125 test)— @—
Refined in bond L.S. to white (115 test)— @1½@—
Refined in b'd. white (115—120 test)— @1½@—
Naptha, refined (66—82 gravity)— @14 @—15
PROVISIONS—DUTY: Cheese, 4c. ₩ lb; Beef and Pork, 1c.; Hams, Bacon, and Lard, 2c. ₩ lb.
BeefMs.₩ bbl— @—
" " city— @—
" Mess ex.12 00 @19 00
" Prime cy— @—
" Prime cy— @—
" No 1 or 2 25 00 @30 00
Pork, Ms. ₩ bbl 26 75 @27 00
" Prime— @—
" " Mess— @—
" " Clear 29 00 @29 50
Lard prime stm— 16½@— 17½
Hams, salt— @—
Shoul'd, salt— @—
Beef hams, in pickle, ₩ bbl 23 00 @33 00
Beef, smo. ₩ lb— @—
Butter, Orange, 45 @— 55
" St. fairto pr— 40 @— 50
" Ohio— @—
Cheese— @—20
RICE—DUTY: 2½c. ₩ lb
Paddy, 1½c. ₩ lb.
Carolina, good, to prime...$3 25 @9 00
Rangoon, dressed gold— $3 25@3 62½
SALT—DUTY: Secks, 24c. ₩ 100 lbs; bulk, 18 cts. ₩ 100 lbs.
Turk's Island, ₩ bush— @—48
Liverpool, Gr., ₩ sack— 1 90 @2 00
" Higgins'...2 85 @2 90
" Ashton's g'd 3 00 @—
SEEDS—DUTY: Linseed, 16c., Hemp ½c. ₩ lb. Canary $1 ₩ bush. of 60 lbs, and Grass Seed 30 ₩ ct. ad val.
Clover ₩ lb— 12¾@—13½
Timothy ₩ bus— 2 87½@3 00
FlaxAm. rgh— 2 40 @2 50
SHOT—DUTY: 2½c. ₩ lb
Dp&Bk(c) ₩ lb— @—12
Buckcomp(c)— @—13
SOAP—DUTY: 25 ₩ cent. ad val.
Castile— @—15 @—15½
SPELTER—(ZINK)—DUTY: in Pigs, Bars, and Plates, $1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.
Plates— @—
SPICES—DUTY: 8a5oc. ₩ lb.
Cassia in mats ₩ lb, gld— @2 @—32½
Ging'r, Race gld 11½@—
Mace, gold— @7 @—
Nutmegs, No. 1, gold— @2½@—95
Pepper, gold— @—23½
Pimento, Jamaica (c) gold— @—21
Cloves (c) gld— @—
SUGARS—DUTY: 2½ a 5c ₩ lb
New Orleans— @—
Cuba Melado— @—
Porto Rico— @—
Hav'nawhite— @—14¾
Hav. B. & Y— @—
Manilla— @—11
Loaf— @—
Crushed— @—15½
Yellow— @—14¾
White— @—14

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Danish Islands—Investigation of Seward's Real Estate Bargain.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning, in its Washington despatches, says:—

"The question of the Danish Islands purchase has become one of the main topics of discussion here. The view of this matter taken by some of the prominent Senators is that the main question is to know whether the action of Congress has not been so completely anticipated by the Executive branch of the Government that Congress is placed in a very embarrassing condition. The questions thus involved in this treaty are at this time the subject of the most thorough investigation by the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who keep secret some of the most important documents of the case. It has been ascertained that one of the most serious difficulties which arise out of this Danish affair relates to the vote of the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns. Mr. Seward, as it is well known, sent Dr. Hawley to the Danish Islands to influence the people there, and the Navy Department at the same time sent Admiral Palmer with several vessels to support Dr. Hawley. The object of the latter's mission was to make a thorough canvass of those people, to show them the advantages they had in transferring their allegiance to the United States, and by explanations and promises to influence them to make the transfer. As it is well known, the St. Thomas people, understanding through him and Admiral Palmer the advantages they would derive from the transfer, and supported by the population of free negroes, who were very desirous to become citizens of the United States, the vote was carried by an overwhelming majority. After the vote was taken, the Danish Government, acting in accordance with the understanding previously arrived at between the United States and Denmark, declared in the most solemn manner that those people were set free and by their own will ceased to be a part of the Danish territory. The question now asked by Congressmen is, What is now the status of those islands, and shall the United States oblige Denmark to take back populations whom she assented to let free from their allegiance after a negotiation with the United States which lasted three years? This is one of the many serious questions involved in the Danish purchase."

CRETE.

American Sympathy With Its Aspiring People—An Acknowledgment.

At the meeting in Cooper Institute, New York, last night, which was very largely attended by the sympathizers with the brave Cretans, the following despatch was read:—

"It is with great satisfaction that we hear that public opinion in the United States still expresses itself strongly in favor of the struggling Cretans, and that there is some hope of a speedy recognition of Crete as an independent State. The generous measures on the part of such a nation will have a great influence in the political organization of the island. The winter season has brought about a certain lukewarmness in the operations of the war, but notwithstanding their immense difficulties, the Cretans have not and will not cease fighting for their liberty. One of the greatest drawbacks is the want of provisions and munitions of war, although Greece, the whole Hellenic race, and the friends of civilization and humanity throughout the whole world, have never ceased supporting the Cretan cause. The obstacles with which we have to contend are very great, and we appeal to the generous sentiment of those who have always shown themselves the friends of Cretan liberty.

"By authority of the Cretan Provisional Government. ZAFOULAKIS, Secretary."

The telegram was received with applause.

The meeting was addressed by Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Bellows, Horace Greeley, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Woodford, and William Cullen Bryant.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.

BEIDLER.—After a lingering illness, on the 9th instant at her father's residence, DORA HOWELL BEIDLER, wife of E. R. Beidler.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WINES, ETC.

TABLE WINES.

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VERY OLD PORT,

36 and 21 years old, for extra use or for invalids.

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GEORGE H. STUART, President.

C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS WANTED. 11

FOURTH EDITION

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Funeral of a Royal Personage—Missionary Labors in the Group—Commercial Affairs.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Funeral of His Royal Highness M. Kekuanoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The steamer Idaho brings Honolulu advices to December 26. The funeral cortege of his Royal Highness M. Kekuanoa, December 22, was an imposing affair, taking thirty minutes to pass a given point. Marines and sailors from the United States steamer Ossipee were in the procession. Guns were fired from the Punch-bowl battery during